Exhibit A

1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)
	APPEARANCES: (CONCINUED)
2	ABRAMS & BAYLISS
3	BY: A. THOMPSON BAYLISS, ESQ.
4	and
5	MUNGER TOLLES & OLSON, LLP BY: DONALD B. VERRILLI, JR., ESQ.
6	(Washington, District of Columbia)
7	Counsel for Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
8	venezuera
9	MORRIS NICHOLS ARSHT & TUNNELL, LLP BY: KENNETH J. NACHBAR, ESQ.
10	
11	and
12	EIMER STAHL, LLP BY: NATHAN P. EIMER, ESQ.
13	Counsel for PDV Holdings, Inc.,
14	CITGO Holding, Inc., and CITGO Petroleum Corporation
15	
16	ROSS ARONSTAM & MORITZ, LLP BY: GARRETT MORITZ, ESQ.
17	and
18	KOBRE & KIM, LLP BY: MARCUS A. GREEN, ESQ.
19	(New York, New York)
20	and
21	WACHTEL LIPTON ROSEN & KATZ BY: AMY R. WOLF, ESQ.
22	(New York, New York)
23	Counsel for ConocoPhillips Petrozuata B.V.
24	Phillips Petroleum Company Venezuela Limited, ConocoPhillips Gulf of Paria B.V., and ConocoPhillips Hamaca B.V.
25	B.v., and conocornititips namaca B.v.

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1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)
2	AFFEARANCES. (CONCINGED)
3	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
4	BY: JOSEPH J. DeMOTT, ESQ. Assistant Attorney General
5	(Washington, District of Columbia)
6	Counsel on behalf of the United States
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19	PROCEEDINGS
20	(REPORTER'S NOTE: The following telephonic oral
21	argument was held remotely, beginning at 9:07 a.m.)
22	THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. This is
23	Judge Stark. I hope you can hear me.
24	If so, then tell me who is there for Crystallex,
25	please.

1	MR. MOYER: Good morning, Your Honor. It's Jeff
2	Moyer of Richards Layton on behalf of Crystallex. I have
3	with me this morning Tyler Craig from my firm and our
4	co-counsel, Miguel Estrada and Robert Weigel from Gibson
5	Dunn & Crutcher.
6	MR. ESTRADA: Good morning, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Good morning. And by implication,
8	it seems you can hear me and I can hear you. That's all
9	very good.
10	Who is there for the Republic of Venezuela,
11	please?
12	MR. BAYLISS: Good morning, Your Honor. Tom
13	Bayliss on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
14	It's my pleasure to introduce Don Verrilli of Munger, Tolles
15	& Olson, with Your Honor's permission will be making the
16	argument on behalf of the Republic.
17	THE COURT: Good morning; and permission
18	granted.
19	MR. VERRILLI: Good morning, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Good morning.
21	Who is there for any of the PDVSA or related
22	moving parties?
23	MR. NACHBAR: Good morning, Your Honor. It's
24	Kenneth
25	MR. HIRZEL: Good morning, Your Honor. Sam

1 Hirzel on behalf of PDVSA. 2 MR. NACHBAR: And on behalf of PDV Holding, 3 Kenneth Nachbar and (inaudible) from Morris Nichols Arsht & Tunnell. With us on the line is Nate Eimer of Eimer Stahl. 4 5 With Your Honor's permission, Mr. Eimer who will be arguing on behalf of PDV Holding. 6 7 THE COURT: Sure. Good morning to all of you, and that permission is granted as well. 8 9 MR. EIMER: Thank you, Your Honor. Good 10 morning. 11 THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning. 12 And is the United States on the call? 13 MR. DeMOTT: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor. 14 This is Joseph DeMott from the U.S. Department of Justice representing the United States. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning to you. 16 17 Anybody else that wants to note an appearance on 18 this proceeding? 19 MR. MORITZ: Good morning, Your Honor. This is 20 Garrett Moritz from Ross Aronstam on behalf of 21 ConocoPhillips. I'm joined on the line by Marcus Green of Kobre & Kim, and Amy Wolf of Wachtel, Lipton, Rosen & Katz. 22 23 And as noted at the last hearing in this matter,

with the Court's permission, Mr. Green is available to

address ConocoPhillips' interest in the matter in the

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Court's discretion on how to run the sale, and Ms. Wolf will be available to address ConocoPhillips' specific recommendations for running the sale.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning to all of you.

And I do expect we will get to that today in that

ConocoPhillips will have a chance to be heard.

Anybody else here that wants to note an appearance?

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you all for that, and thank you for arranging for what I think will be a technological solution to some of the issues we ran into in July when we were last together for argument.

Let me note for the court reporter's benefit and the record that this is our case of Crystallex International Corporation versus Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It is our Miscellaneous Action 17-151-LPS, and here is how I intend to use our time together this morning.

Given that we did order and receive supplemental briefing after the July discussion, which does relate, at least in part, to the motions that were argued in July, the motion under Rule 60, as well as the motion to quash, I want to begin by giving all of you a chance to touch briefly on those motions' specific issues, and I'll have some questions

for you.

We'll hear from Crystallex first, then the Republic of Venezuela, then the PDVSA and related moving parties. Then I'll give the United States a chance to be heard if they wish, and then a brief chance for all of you to have rebuttal.

After that, and I promise it will happen, we will move on and focus on the sale procedures on the assumption that I may get to that issue in my decision tree. Though I do want to hear argument and the parties' thoughts on that, on that one I intend to follow basically the same order. I'll hear from Crystallex, and then the Republic, and any of the PDVSA related parties, then ConocoPhillips will have a chance to be heard and the United States if they wish, and time permitting, you all will get a chance to speak again.

Could I ask that you put me on mute, whoever is making the noise there?

Thank you.

And when we get to the sales procedures, what I envision is when I call on you, it's fair game to talk about all of the sales procedures that have been proposed or opposed by anybody. You are not limited just to talk about only what you have proposed as the case may be.

Again, just technical matters, if when you are

not speaking you can keep us on mute throughout, that will be helpful.

Please identify yourself when you begin speaking.

And I do remind everyone on the call that, of course, this is a federal court proceeding, and it is strictly prohibited to record any portion of the proceeding and also strictly prohibited to broadcast any portion of this proceeding.

So with that, let me turn the floor over initially to Crystallex, principally to talk about the accused relating to the pending motions of Venezuela and the PDVSA and related parties.

Go ahead, whoever is going to cover that.

MR. ESTRADA: Good morning, Your Honor. Can you hear me?

THE COURT: I can hear you and good morning,
Mr. Estrada.

MR. ESTRADA: Okay. Thank you. I was going to identify myself. You know, the technology is not my forte. It's a good thing I found something else to do for a living.

This is Miguel Estrada is from Gibson Dunn. And just let me sort of deal quickly with the issues that have occurred after our last hearing.

We had briefing ostensibly on the issues raised by the government's statement of interest. I would just sort of make a number of brief points, and I am happy to answer any other questions that remain after our last hearing on all of the issues that were outstanding then.

Just to give you a little bit of a roadmap about how Mr. Weigel, my partner and I intend to deal with the issues that you may have today. I intend to address the issues that were discussed last time, the motion to quash and the government's arguments.

And Mr. Weigel will deal with the issues that were intended I think mainly for this hearing having to do with the procedures for the potential sale.

If there are any issues that come up with respect to sanctions, I probably will take those as well.

And so I hope that that is helpful for the Court, and we do apologize for foisting two lawyers on you.

I will sort of quickly, with respect to the government's statement of interest, as I think is clear from our last submission, just to hear a little bit of the underbrush, didn't address at all the motion to quash that had been filed; and they purported to express no interest in it other than to note it has been filed and that it may render mute anything else which, of course, is true, but not particularly informative in the interest the government

might have.

They do not make any statement with respect to the scope, the meaning, or interpretation, or anything that supports any of the contentions that the Republic or PDVSA has made with respect to sanctions.

And with respect to the questions that have been raised on the legal issues, on the Rule 60(b), the post -postjudgment motion, it does seem to us that our reading of their post-hearing brief is that they are not, as they say, taking any actual firm position; they're expressing a policy view of the United States. And so they're not actually embracing any of the actual legal arguments about the meaning of Rule 60(b)(5) or Rule 60(b)(6).

For the reasons I think we have addressed in our briefing and in the argument last time, we don't actually think that either of these rules supports the arguments the Republic is making.

(b) (5) for the short form reason that this is a final legal judgment rather than an equitable judgment that is subject to prospective effect.

and I think the Third Circuit cases are unanimously of the view that the rule's intended for the prospective effect of equity courts rather than for the alternation of final legal judgments. And I can go through the cases if that would be useful. I think we've covered

them.

For (b) (6), again, you know, the catch-all is any other reason that justifies a relief. But the case law, again, in the Third Circuit, Budget Blinds, Coltec and all those cases, are very clear that the rule requires truly extraordinary circumstances and a demonstration of extreme unexpected hardship. But that is almost never existing when the purported hardship results from the moving party's own voluntary choices.

And nothing could be more voluntary that the course of expropriation and litigation choices that have led the Republic to the point where it currently is today.

And so I just don't think that even if either of these rules were available to the Republic as an equitable matter, that is to say, to a litigant just simply refuses to pay a lawfully final judgment, either of them would be available by its terms, but in terms of the government's position, I don't read any of what the government has said as addressing the tribunal requirements of either rule or lending support to the Venezuela's arguments under any case from the Third Circuit, or of any other circuit under the meaning of either rule.

It is simply a statement of the policy of the United States to support the Guaidó regime.

With respect to the latter, as I think we have

made clear in both our letters, we appreciate that the administration has a policy of supporting Mr. Guaidó. I think Congress has made it clear decades ago that questions of immunity, especially with respect to judgments are already final, are not to be made on an ad hoc basis.

All of the questions of immunity that were relevant in this case have long been adjudicated and are not perpetually to be reopened whenever the executive comes into court to say that he would like to have a different outcome. It is, after all, a final, legal judgment.

But in any event, even if the case were a new filed -- a newly filed case -- a newly filed case, excuse me, the established understanding of the FSIA is that we don't do this on an ad hoc basis any more. And there is a number of cases from that, and I think in Altman and a number of other cases, the Supreme Court has told the executive that these arguments are to be made to Congress, not to it.

I think that, you know, in the main what we have to say about the state in the briefing about that, I should add sort of a larger, more in terms of the policy, you know, we do have a policy of an independent judiciary in this country, and my client has spent a decade seeking justice for what an independent arbitrable panel in the courts of our country have determined was a horrible injustice done to

it.

We're not a banana republic. We don't get to have the executive come into independent courts to say that it doesn't like the outcome of our judgments and it would not like them to be enforced. And it may be that there may be a corporate avenues in the context of licenses and whatnot, which, you know, remain to be seen and tested, but, you know, courts do not take dictation, they do not sort of follow the policy of the executor, and judgments are judgments and they usually follow their own courses.

And when the policy is actually irrelevant to a legal question, I do not dispute that the views of the executive warrant the respectful hearing. But there has not been a demonstration that there is any policy that is relevant to any legal question that remains in this case.

And for that reason, we do not think that the intervention of the government in this case throws any light that is helpful.

And I think that is what I have to say for the time being. I am, of course, happy to answer any questions that the Court may have.

THE COURT: Okay. I do. Thank you very much.

In the government's statement of interest and follow-up post-hearing brief, they make reference, at least at times, not just to foreign policy but to national

security interests. And at times, they suggest that what is happening in this case may or could or will imperil or implicate U.S. national security interests.

And I know we talked last time about the government filed statements of interest in all sorts of cases, and we have looked at some of those, but to the extent I can find in what the government is telling me here a sense of "Watch out, Court, what you do may imperil the United States national security," if that is, in fact, what they're saying, regardless of whether that relates to, you know, a legal issue in front of me, just that sort of warning, is that something that you think I should find or would find in any of the other statements of interest that have been presented to me?

And regardless of that, don't I have an obligation to think carefully about what the government is perhaps warning me about the implications of what I do here?

MR. ESTRADA: Well, I think we all have an obligation to take our national security seriously as interest, but we also have an obligation to take skeptically what the government says.

And I think, again, when a question is relevant to a case, is perfectly appropriate to take all available evidence, if necessary, under our corporate terms of

secrecy.

"National security" is a term that is very easily used to cover all sorts of things. You know, the government actually sort of made no specific claim with respect to how the national security of our country could be affected by whether or not this company is sold, or they have said that specific that they would like to support the public image of what we say with a little bit of irony.

It's basically a Potemkin foreign leader.

And it may be that our national interest in the term -- in the sense of having some of our prestige involved in backing somebody who ends up losing is involved, I think that is -- that is less, you know -- that is a national interest but not a question of national security.

In cases in which national security is at issue, as I'm sure Your Honor is aware, there are established mechanisms, or two questions of national security to be placed before our courts.

There are doctrines of state secrets, there are doctrines that allow the government to actually put its money where its mouth is and to make a presentation to a court that allows a court independently and in camera to actually see what the government is saying. And to make an independent judgment that this is, in fact, something that warrants, you know, the type of deference that the

government is claiming, if the deference is even relevant to the issue in the case.

I mean, these issues tend to come up say, for example, when the government watches the Court trying to prevent, you know, the publication of a manuscript. You know, we had a fight over this when Mr. Bolton recently tried to publish his book, and there were claims that there were excerpts of classified information and whatnot that could damage our national security.

Now, a claim like that, I suppose on the surface, I think is a little bit more plausible than a general allegation in a letter by a line attorney in the Department of Justice saying that our national security is implicated by the sale of an oil company of a deadbeat debtor.

But on the surface of things, having a final judgment in hand that is subject of the ordinary enforcement of the courts, a bare-naked claim that this might implicate national security is something that seems to us to be viewed with skepticism and to be given no more weight in the absence of some specific demonstration in accordance to the usual court processes that govern these things.

And with an actual demonstration that the claim of national security is actually germane to the issues in the case.

THE COURT: Okay. In your most recent brief filed in the month of September, I think it was at page 4, you wrote, and I think this is a quote, "The government refuses to reaffirm President Trump's continuing support for Guaidó." That is the end of the quote.

What do you mean by that? Is that just a summary of the newspaper articles that you have cited to me, or do you have some other basis to say the government is refusing to reaffirm what the president has said?

MR. ESTRADA: No, I'm just pointing out that the president is the -- is the head of the executive branch, you know. Even the attorney general just made a speech yesterday saying that he has lots of line attorneys claiming to know better than he. And, you know, if you have a line attorney of the Department of Justice making representations about what the interest of the executive branch are, I will go to the horse's mouth and look at what the executive is saying.

And, you know, I will just -- you know, I have nothing other -- I meant nothing other than to say that there is a little bit of divergence beginning with the government disclaiming in court and what the party that they actually represent, that is to say, the executive is actually saying in public.

And that, therefore, there is some basis for

skepticism about the strength of what they're saying, including, you know, the national interest and the likelihood that the policy that they claim to be backing will be one of long duration.

I mean, you know, in the end it doesn't really matter because whether we have a change in administration or whether this administration changes its own view, none of these issues of, you know, a policy to buff up the image of somebody who would like to become a foreign leader are truly pertinent to our independent courts.

But my purpose in saying that was a little bit of hypothetically, "Okay, I will play." You're not actually right even on your own terms because you are representing the executive branch, the head of which doesn't seem to be singing from your own missive.

THE COURT: Okay. Another issue, and I know we've talked about it a little bit before, but I would like to make sure I fully understand Crystallex's position is, you know, as of today with the motions in front of me, what is the pertinent date that I look to for the alter ego analysis?

And as I read your papers, you've set out a number of different possibilities: Perhaps the date that Crystallex's property was expropriated; perhaps the date that your judgment was registered in court; perhaps the

1 date --2 MR. ESTRADA: Ah --3 THE COURT: Are you there, Mr. Estrada? 4 MR. ESTRADA: Yes, I am. Can you hear me? 5 are we having issues? 6 THE COURT: No, no. I can hear you. I didn't 7 know if you were interrupting or not or if you had an issue. 8 9 MR. ESTRADA: No, no, no. No, no, no. 10 forbid. 11 THE COURT: I was just listing some of the 12 different options for what the pertinent date might be 13 because I want to make sure I understand your position. 14 But you probably know the list. So anyway what 15 I'm interested in --16 MR. ESTRADA: Yes. 17 THE COURT: -- what is the pertinent date? 18 MR. ESTRADA: It seems to me that the two 19 pertinent dates -- and let me see if I can understand 20 whether these two are the date that we filed our motion and 21 the day that you rule for us. 22 And the reason I say this is, is as follows: 23 We had a judgment against a judgment debtor that is the Republic of Venezuela. We came into your 24

court asserting that in your District, there was property

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belonging to Venezuela. And that assertion had to be proven. We filed the motion. And that assertion had to be due when you granted the motion.

And as a result of that, it seems to me that those are the relevant dates because this was a collection action in which our right to be in your court and our right to try to block the property, depending on the truthfulness of the assertion that at the time we came to your court and at the time you restrained the property, the property belonged to the debtor.

And it seems to me that after we established that on the date of our motion and after it was still true on the date you granted the motion, what may have occurred afterwards, given that the point of the attachment was to restrain the property so that it will not be affected by later events and to keep it safe for the benefit of the creditor, is somewhat relevant.

And, you know, once the property was attached and held for the benefit of the creditor, who successfully established that it belonged to the debtor, the debtor could not more change the legal status of the property by changing his own conduct than it could by purporting to sell it to Sweden.

And so it seems to me that the facts with respect to the expropriation and all of those things were

relevant to your finding historically as to whether PDVSA was the alter-ego of Venezuela. But the ultimately historical fact that I needed -- that we needed to establish was that taken into consideration that entire history, the full sweep of it, on the day we filed our motion and on the day you granted it, PDVSA and Venezuela were one and the same such that in seeking to collect on the judgment against Venezuela, I could seize this property.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for that.

Another -- well, so Venezuela does respond to that argument by saying that the cases you rely on for that being the pertinent date or dates are ones that we're relying on the alter-ego doctrine to impose liability, not, instead, to attach property; and you all have been insistent that we're in the latter category here and not the former.

What is your response to that distinction they purport to find in the cases?

MR. ESTRADA: I think, you know, the distinction is one that we found in the cases to fight off their claims that we needed to file a separate alter-ego lawsuit. I don't understand what the relevance is of that distinction. You know, the distinction was relevant simply, excuse me, for the proposition of whether we had to file a separate lawsuit.

But at the -- you know, the only thing that -the only thing the distinction gets you is whether in
establishing the alter-ego for purposes of collecting on
this particular property, we were establishing alter-ego
for purposes of this property only or establishing the
liability of PDVSA.

And where we have said from the beginning, contrary to their argument, is that we were not seeking to establish that PDVSA was an alter-ego for all purposes, which would make us entitled to go after their assets in Sweden or in Venezuela or in the Netherlands, and so the distinction is one that we live with and really has nothing to do with the argument that they're making now.

I don't even understand how they think they can turn this against us.

Our distinction was we are making, you know, the distinction between these two types of alter-egos to show we're engaging in limiting -- excuse me, in a limited use of it for collection purposes and not imposing a liability on PDVSA for the judgment. That is -- that has nothing strictly to do logically which was -- with what date you pick for anything.

We picked the -- you know, we had to establish that this was property of Venezuela when we came into your court; otherwise, the motion that we filed would not be well

founded. And if the property had been sold in the interim,

I think you could not have -- you could not have properly

granted our motion because it was no longer property of the

debtor.

And so it seems to me those are the only two dates, and whether our theory of alter-ego was limited or more extensive seems to me has no relevant on which date you pick.

THE COURT: All right. And then it seems that the Republic is now maybe making a further distinction not just about what the pertinent date is but also perhaps the pertinent geographic location. I think they're suggesting now that maybe you proved at a certain point that PDVSA was the alter-ego of Venezuela; maybe in Venezuela, but not necessarily in the United States. And that the alter-ego determination could come out differently at different physical spaces.

Do you understand them to be making that argument? Do they cite any authority for it? And what is your response to it?

MR. ESTRADA: I don't -- well, I mean, I understand them to be making any "Hail Mary" argument that will -- that they think will make them.

I think the version of the argument to which you are alluding, Your Honor, if I am not mistaken, is that

since Mr. Guaidó came into office, wearing the white hat, he has established what he claims to be independent governance with respect to the companies that are in the United States and that that is relevant somehow.

I don't think that that can be dissociated from the temporal argument in the sense that his coming into office happened after the relevant events. And so the fact that he has been able to get approval in the United States, which he claims is now clean as a whistle, which as we pointed out in our footnote is actually not a fact in evidence, it's something that has been asserted and which the government in its own unique way says has no reason to doubt, has no relevance because it still is not the relevant date. It is a change of conduct that postdated the judgment.

But at the time that this was all litigated, the company was not segmented, there were not multiple people claiming to be the President of Venezuela, and so this is a distinction that has been manufactured by the intercession of later events, has no legal significance on its own.

And I don't think it's separable from the temporal distinction in the fact it is a claim that they can make by dent of the fact that they came in later and tried to put things in order, they say, again, by assertion, in a small part of this company that they control.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. We'll turn it over now to the Republic.

MR. VERRILLI: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Don Verrilli; and thank you for giving us time this morning to address these issues again.

I'd like to make a few affirmative points here based on what the United States has said and what we heard from Mr. Estrada this morning. And I will try to address from our perspective some of Your Honor's questions and then, of course, answering any questions Your Honor might have.

First, my friend Mr. Estrada has, in the papers and this morning, cast aspersion quite liberally on the status of the Guaidó government on the legitimacy of the actions that the Guaidó government has taken, and on the relationship between the Guaidó government and the United States.

What I would say about that, though, is that they haven't introduced any evidence to support anything that they have said.

We, on the other hand, have submitted declarations that support unequivocally the legal positions that we're arguing with respect to the status of the Guaidó government and the steps that the Guaidó government has taken to ensure that the separateness,

corporate separateness, has been appropriately reestablished.

So that is the record before the Court, and whatever aspersions Mr. Estrada and his client want to cast on the Guaidó government, they haven't introduced any evidence at all.

Now, the United States can speak for itself, but what the United States has done, it seems to me, is to verify the two key points on which our claim of extraordinary circumstances under Rule 60(b) rests.

First, the recognition by the United States that the Guaidó government is a legitimate government of Venezuela. And, again, whatever aspersions my friend on the other side wants to cast on that, that is an official act of the United States government. And that is an act that is binding on the federal courts. That when the executive recognizes a foreign sovereign, that is binding; and that we have cited numerous Supreme Court authority for that proposition in our papers.

And second, with respect to the establishment of corporate separateness, again, we have -- these aren't just general good intentions, these are laws enacted by the General Assembly of Venezuela and implemented in fact on the ground in the United States with concrete steps which have all been documented in our declarations.

So that's the record before the Court.

Now, what the United States has said is that it agrees with us with respect to both of those changed circumstances. And when the United States says it has no reason to doubt what the submissions of the Republic of Venezuela with respect to these changed circumstances insofar as the status of PDVSA is concerned and corporate separateness, the United States is not some uninformed bystander. The United States has a very elaborate and well-established foreign policy establishment that acts on the basis of fact and gathers fact, and they would not make an uninformed submission to the Court on a matter of such consequence.

So I think the idea that it can be disparaged in the way that my friend on the other side has suggested it can is just wrong.

Now, with respect to the question before the Court under Rule 60(b), what I would say is this: And, again, my friend on the other side has tried to characterize the position of the United States as simply a claim that there are overriding foreign policy interests here that dictate the result under Rule 60(b), and then he argues that, well, but the whole point of enacting the FSIA was to substitute law prescribed by Congress and enforced by the courts for that kind of free-wheeling analysis.

We don't disagree with that, but the issue before the Court here is whether there is an exception to the statutory immunity of the FSIA for a foreign sovereign and foreign instrumentality that would justify the Court's exercise of jurisdiction. That's a legal question. That's the legal question we're addressing in our 60(b) motion.

And with respect to that legal question, the question before the Court is whether the combination of the invocation of the enforcement of arbitrable award exception and the application of Bancec in a manner as this Court described it previously to -- in the nature of a garnishment to attach the property, whether the changed circumstances that we have identified bear on that judgment in such a matter that it requires it to be revisited or that it ought to be revisited.

So I think it's just quite wrong to suggest that what is going on here is that the United States, with respect to the question of the analysis, 60(b) analysis before the Court, is asking you to substitute a generalized policy judgment for a legal analysis, this is a question of law. This is a question of whether this exemption to immunity continues to provide a basis for a jurisdiction.

And that does come down, as Your Honor indicated in his questions, to whether -- using the phrase that we used in our last hearing -- whether the circumstances are

frozen in amber, either at the time that Crystallex filed its suit or the time that this Court issued its ruling.

And Crystallex has made a very strong argument that they -- strongly put argument, at least, that it has to be frozen in amber, but I think the very paragraphs in the Third Circuit opinion to which they pointed in their papers say the opposite. You know, the paragraph -- this is at page 144, the Court's opinion that we discussed at length last time -- you know, it says the Court is going to follow standard practice of not considering anything that isn't in the record. But then says, on remand, Venezuela may direct the District Court to credible arguments to expand the record with later events.

Well, if later events were categorically irrelevant as a matter of law, which is the position my friend is taking before this Court, then there would have been no reason for the Third Circuit to include that language. It seems to me, well, that language isn't dispositive of the issue before this Court by any means, and we don't intend to suggest that it is, it does seem to me to be quite inconsistent with the position my friend is taking with respect to the nature of the property and the relevant date.

And with respect to that, I would point out that -- with respect to his answer to Your Honor's question

as to what the relevant date is, in terms of the status of the property, I think it can't possibly be right that the property -- because this Court found on the basis of the alter-ego principles that a garnishment was appropriate at the time, that that property is for all time and for all purposes to be considered as the property of Venezuela no matter what intervening events occur.

Because if that were the case, that would mean that with respect to anything that comes before this Court now or in the future, there would be no basis to consider the fact that there is a different government in place, that there is corporate separateness, that it is being respected, as I said all of which is clearly, clearly established in the record, and that just can't possibly be right.

Now, with respect to the national security issue that Your Honor raised, I think the key point there is that -- and this will bleed over a little bit into the sales process argument, and if Your Honor wants to keep it more tightly confined, please tell me.

But I think the one thing that the United States has said is that the fact of establishing a sales process now when there is no need to do so, because there is no license to justify a sale, would have both these foreign relations and national security implications, and the United States has explained why.

And you can describe it if you want that the statement of a line attorney at the Department of Justice, but as Mr. Estrada knows from his long service in the government and as I know from mine, that is not at all how something like this occurs. A statement of interest like this is vetted thoroughly and at the highest level and represents the considered judgment of the United States as I'm sure the United States will explain to you.

When the United States tell you that the step like establishing a sales process could have national security implications, that really needs to be taken seriously. And, of course, it is self-evident why it should be taken seriously.

They have provided a very cogent explanation as to what kind of problems could ensue; that it could grievously damage the credibility of the current government in the eyes of the people of Venezuela, which could -- could set back the progress that the United States is trying to achieve along with the Guaidó government considerably.

That is a self-evidently serious, serious issue.

And frankly, if this Court were ever to use language

anywhere near what my friend Mr. Estrada suggested, that the

Guaidó government is a Potemkin leadership, that Venezuela

should be considered a deadbeat, imagine the foreign policy

and national security effects such statements would have.

And I realize he is engaging in vigorous advocacy here, but it does point up, it seems to me, the cavalier nature in which my friend on the other side is treating what are very serious and grave issues.

So just to sum up, the record is clear. The United States, we think, provides strong support for what we have said about changed circumstances. We are making a legal argument. The United States is not suggesting this Court make a free-wheeling policy judgment. We believe the legal argument needs to be made on the basis of present circumstances, which are if anything, they're extraordinary circumstances, it seems to me these are, and the fact that we have had such extraordinary hearings with such weighty issues being debated tells you that this is a unique case.

And then with respect -- and I won't belabor the point on the sales process because I know that that is going to be the subject of later discussion, but it seems quite clear to me that the national security interest of the United States, when they tell you they're implicated by a step of setting up a sales process now, I would think that that really needs to be taken seriously.

And I'm happy to answer any questions Your Honor has.

THE COURT: Yes, I do have some. Thank you.

So one thing that Crystallex wrote, this is in their August 14th brief at page 12, and the argument has been alluded to today, but one of the quotes here is "Circumstances in Venezuela remain fluid, and the executive policy views could change at any minute," by which they mean the United States executive policy views could change at any minute.

Aren't they correct that things could change in Venezuela and could change here in the U.S.? And if those are realities, how do I account for that possibility in making a decision now?

MR. VERRILLI: So with respect to the possibility of change, I think no one can -- no one can conclusively eliminate the possibility of change. But in terms of those realities, I think the -- assuming that we are correct, that this analysis isn't frozen in amber, that the United States Government has taken a weighty step by recognizing the Guaidó government.

And, again, as my friend cast aspersions on that, but that was an official act of the United States

Government, and it has very significant legal consequences.

It was a step -- a legal step taken by the United States, and the fact that that circumstances might change in the future in a way that would lead to a different legal step by the United States seems to me not something that would be

appropriate for the Court to consider because the United States has made a judgment to recognize the Guaidó government, and it was considered judgment that I assume, and I'm sure the United States will address this, takes into account all of the factors that my friend, Mr. Estrada, identified and that Your Honor's question has identified.

So I think with respect to that, the possibility for changed circumstances, I don't think that that can properly bear on the analysis given the steps that the United States has taken.

THE COURT: All right. So in terms of the pertinent date, what is the best articulation of the Republic's view? Is it today? Is it the day I get my decision done in this case? Is it -- and I guess relatedly, why isn't it the day that we would maybe conduct a sale or have a post-sale hearing to confirm the results of the sale?

What is the pertinent date and why is it, you know, why is it not just frozen at some prior time?

MR. VERRILLI: What I think, Your Honor, and the right way I think to think about that is when the Court renders its judgment on the Rule 60(b) motion, the judgment should be rendered based on the facts and circumstances that exist when that -- when the Court enters judgment.

The point of Rule 60(b), of course, is to allow

for reconsideration of final judgments in extraordinary circumstances. And I think we have amply demonstrated that these are extraordinary circumstances and that it would be at that period.

Now, I suppose if something dramatic happened after the Court entered judgment, there would be some possibility that that would need to be revisited. But I do think as a matter of law, it would be when the Court enters its rulings on the 60(b) that that is the right temporal frame of reference here.

THE COURT: All right. And then what about this sense I got from your papers that perhaps in addition to a question of what is the pertinent date, maybe I'm being asked to decide what is the pertinent geographic location for the alter-ego inquiry, is that a different argument from the date argument; and if so, do you have any authority for it?

MR. VERRILLI: So we, we view that -- the reason we made that point, Your Honor, was to refute the argument being made by my friends on the other side; that because of the situation on the ground in Venezuela, no credence should be given to the legitimacy of the corporate separateness that has been enacted and implemented -- has been enacted by the legislature and implemented in the United States.

And our point is whether or not the actions of

the general assembly have been sufficiently implemented in
Venezuela itself, they have undisputedly, and the record is
100 percent clear on this, been implemented and respected in
the United States and therefore the general argument that
they are making about conditions in Venezuela being a basis
for disregarding the corporate separateness that has been
created in the United States are incorrect.

So it was offered as not so much as the need to make a separate argument about geographic scope as to refute their argument as to why the Court shouldn't consider the separateness.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

We will come back to you, I'm sure, at a certain point.

But let me turn now to PDVSA and those parties.

Is there anything you want to add based on the new filings or what you have heard this morning?

MR. EIMER: Your Honor, good morning. It's Nate Eimer.

I don't think we have anything to add on the Rule 60(b) motion. If Your Honor has any questions on the Rule 69 motion, I'd be glad to answer those.

THE COURT: No, I don't have any questions at this point.

Nothing to add on your own on that?

MR. EIMER: Your Honor, no, nothing new because the United States didn't really address the motion to quash.

The only thing that I might want to clarify, because some of our discussion, I think, was somewhat interrupted by the difficulty we had on the phone, is that I think the very clear issue, and Your Honor raised this question with me I think as we were first interrupted, as to whether Your Honor had already decided the issue of rule -- essentially the Rule 69 issue when it decided the FSIA question, and whether or not there had been respectively a collateral estoppel on that.

And I think that is where we were first interrupted. So if I may come back to that.

I think the Third Circuit opinion and Your

Honor's opinion were very clear that what you are deciding

was the FSIA question. That question is very much separate

from the Rule 69 issue that we raised in our motion. The

Rule 69 -- Rule 69 makes it very clear that the state law

has to apply in determining the ownership of the property or

the propriety of attachment.

Delaware law actually takes a two-step approach to ownership of property which is the hallmark under Section 324 of the Delaware Code.

The only property that can be attached or the only stock that can be attached is stock in which the debtor

is the owner. PDVSA -- I'm sorry, Crystallex has been very clear throughout this proceeding, and was clear again today in Mr. Estrada's comments, that they have never sought to make PDVSA liable under the underlying judgment. Their claim was only that the stock of PDV Holding belonged to the Republic. And as such, the question of ownership of stock had never been litigated before this Court. This Court never decided that question.

In fact, PDVSA made clear in trying to avoid that litigation that the question of the propriety of the attachment was something that should be litigated later, and that the only issue the Court should decide was the FSIA question, which is what the Court did decide.

The resolution of the FSIA question under Bancec is not the same as the resolution of the ownership of Delaware stock under Delaware law. That is a two-step analysis.

The first step is alter-ego. And whether or not the *Bancec* analysis is the same alter-ego analysis of the Delaware law analysis, we passed by. We didn't really argue that.

But the second step, really the Court actually wound up deciding it in our favor and against Crystallex because the Court decided that there was no fraud.

And the second step really is a requirement that

the alter-ego be used as an instrumentality to create -- to commit a fraud. And that never happened in this case. The Court found that that never happened.

And so as a result, the attachment itself does not comply with Delaware law because the owner of this property is PDVSA, and there is no basis under Delaware law for piercing the veil to get to PDVSA because that -- those two entities were never used to commit a fraud in using the instrumentality.

The only case that Crystallex cited to say that there, in fact, was compliance with Delaware law was Magistrate Burke's decision in the Harrison case. But they truncated Magistrate Burke's analysis because they say, well, there was some in justice here because PDVSA wound up with some of the stock at some point -- I'm sorry, with some of the ownership of the gold mine at some point. But that is not what Magistrate Burke said in his opinion.

He said: "Delaware law requires that the fraud or injustice be found in the defendant's use of the corporate form itself." And that is not what happened here at all. There is no allegation. In fact, this Court found that there was no form of fraud in the use of a corporate forum.

So we think to the extent there is any estoppel here, it really goes against Crystallex because this Court

already resolved the fraud question, and therefore now litigating for the first time the Rule 69 issue, we think the motion to quash should have been granted.

THE COURT: All right. I think one of their arguments is that this issue either was raised or could have been raised in some of the earlier litigation that predated today.

Isn't it true that you could have raised it?

And if so, why is that not dispositive?

MR. EIMER: It's not dispositive because, first of all, it wasn't raised, and PDVSA had every right not to raise it. And that is the reason that it had an immediate right to appeal the FSIA question which is exactly what it did once the Court ruled on FSIA.

That was the question that was appealed, and it never litigated further the question of the propriety under Rule 69 of the attachment.

And so that was not part of the litigation before this Court, nor was it required to be part of the litigation before this Court.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Eimer.

Were you speaking for all of the moving parties on the motion to quash just now?

MR. EIMER: I believe so.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, then, let

me turn to the government and see what, if anything, you might like to add.

MR. DeMOTT: Thank you, Your Honor. Can you hear me?

THE COURT: Yes, I can hear you. Thank you.

MR. DeMOTT: I don't do much to add on the Rule 60(B) motion, Your Honor, but I do want to respond to a few things Mr. Estrada said.

First, there is no merit to his suggestion that the executive branch is improperly interfering with the judiciary or somehow undermining public confidence in the courts.

To be clear, the United States is not asking the Court to grant the Rule 60(B) motion out of deference to U.S. foreign policy concerns. Rather, as Mr. Verrilli explained, the United States' filings verify two key factual points underlying Venezuela's argument.

First, the executive branch has recognized that the Guaidó regime is the legitimate government of Venezuela, and that's binding on U.S. courts as the cases cite in our brief indicate.

And second, as a result of dramatically changed circumstances over the past two years since this Court's August 2018 alter-ego decision, fundamental premises underlying that prior ruling no longer hold true.

There is nothing remotely inappropriate about the United States weighing in on those points in response to this Court's express invitation.

I also want to push back against Mr. Estrada's suggestion that the statement of interest and the supplemental brief reflect the views of DOJ line attorneys rather than the considered views of the United States.

The filings are authorized and signed by the acting assistant attorney general for the civil division.

They are not expressing my personal views or the views of my colleague, Mr. Borson, who signs the briefs, and its special representative Elliott Abrams, who has said the situation in Venezuela is worrying for U.S. national security in his letter to this Court, which is Exhibit 2 to our statement of interest.

As Special Representative Abrams letter details, a forced sale of PDVSA shares could grievously damage the credibility of the legitimate Guaidó government which could have serious implications for U.S. national security.

And so, you know, there is no merit whatsoever to the idea that this is line attorneys going out on a whim.

Finally, and this goes more to the proposed steps toward a sale, but I want to mention it here in response to what Mr. Estrada said, Crystallex is totally

wrong to ask the Court to second guess the expressed foreign policy views of the United States.

Crystallex's filings speculate that Guaidó's claim to power is weakening, and that the United States might withdraw its recognition of his government, and Mr. Estrada continued to speculate about that this morning.

But there is no authority for the notion that courts are supposed to independently evaluate the persuasiveness of the government's foreign policy, particularly on the basis of news articles curated by the plaintiff and speculation by plaintiff's counsel.

Crystallex may not agree with the foreign policy judgment set forth in the letter by Special Representative Abrams, but those judgments reflect the position of the United States Government and are therefore are entitled to deference.

I think that is all I have on the 60(b) point for now, unless Your Honor has any questions of the United States.

THE COURT: I do have some questions. Thank you.

So as you noted probably from my questioning,

I have noticed a distinction in some of the language the

government has used throughout its filings. And I am

grateful to the government, as you indicated, I have been

inviting the government to provide its views for some time, and I was grateful you all appeared just before the last hearing and have continued to do so.

But I assume you have chosen your language carefully, and that it's the result of the vetting process that you described a little bit ago.

So I want to make sure I understand.

Does the government mean something different when it says "foreign policy interests" and when it says "national security interest"? And relatedly, sometimes you say that one or both of these interests would be "needlessly imperiled"; other times you say they "could be imperiled." Sometimes you say it seems to me that "they are imperiled."

And it may be that you didn't intend any distinctions here. And it may be that if you did intend distinctions, that they don't really make a difference to anything I have to decide. But I really do want to make sure I don't misunderstand what the government's view is.

So if you could help me on that, that would be great.

MR. DeMOTT: Absolutely, Your Honor.

And I would direct you to the letter from Special Representative Abrams. You know, he repeatedly mentions foreign policy. He also mentions U.S. national

security at the bottom of the first page. And I think there is a distinction between those two ideas, although, you know, perhaps some concerns overlap in some ways.

I think that the letter is very clear and we'll likely get into this more in the second part of this morning's hearing, but I think the letter is very clear that the steps Crystallex is proposing toward a potential forced sale, any of those steps are of concern to the United States interests here.

And I would just direct you to Special Representative Abrams letter for the details of that.

You know, he, he mentions that, "Taking" -- and this is on the top of the final page of his letter. He mentions that "Taking immediate steps toward a conditional sale of PDVSA's U.S.-based assets, including PDVH and Citgo would be detrimental to U.S. policy and the interim government's priorities."

And so, you know, I would just direct you to his letter, I think, for the specifics.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I guess it raises in my mind a question of if national security, by which I think you want me to understand national security of the United States, if the national security of the United States is implicated by what I might do, help me understand better why it is that the government did wait so long to make its views

known in this case.

MR. DeMOTT: Sure, Your Honor.

Well, I think the United States was watching this case very closely and obviously there is a rapidly evolving situation on the ground in Venezuela. There are a number of different competing government interests at stake.

And so, you know, it took some time to see first whether the Supreme Court was going to weigh in; and then, you know, we wanted to see the parties' briefs and make sure we developed -- you know, it went through the full process of developing the statement of interest, you know, getting input from all interested components of the government.

You know, I don't want to overstate the potential -- the potential risks for U.S. national security, but, you know, that is mentioned in the Abrams letter. And I think the, the potential foreign policy implications of moving forward are what the government is primarily concerned about, and potential national security implications of a sale.

THE COURT: All right. And I suppose this question may lead more into the sales process, but let me just ask you:

Are you going to be able to shed any light on the status of Crystallex's OFAC application when, if at all, we may expect a decision on it?

And regardless of the interest to those, why should I not come to the conclusion that the United States interest that you are here to express will be adequately preserved and protected through the OFAC process, and therefore maybe I don't need to really weigh or evaluate them in connection with the issues I have to decide?

MR. DeMOTT: Well, Your Honor, I think they
will. I mean, the OFAC process is certainly the backstop
for protecting U.S. interest. And as stated in our filings,
the government's primary request here is that the courts
refrain temporarily from authorizing the potentially
damaging prefatory steps that Crystallex has proposed.

As for how long OFAC anticipates needing to adjudicate the license, it is very difficult to say because there are so many factors that go into the decision.

As indicated in the letter from Andrea Gacki, the director of OFAC, which is Exhibit 2 to our statement of interests, these include the rapidly involving political and economic situation in Venezuela, developments in the U.S.-Venezuela sanctions regime, other license applications that implicate the PDVH shares, you know, potentially this Court's resolution of the pending motions to dissolve the writ, which, as noted, you know, could moot -- could moot some issues, and the legal claims of other creditors against Venezuela arising from the corruption of the Chavez and

Maduro regimes.

As Your Honor may be aware, the United States filed a statement of interest last night in a case in the Southern District of New York involving the PDVSA 2020 bondholders' litigation.

So there is just a lot -- a lot of different things that go into the decision. And as Director Gacki indicates in her letter, there is an interagency review process that is currently underway, but, unfortunately, I'm not -- I'm not really in a position to provide a firm timeline.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much for that.

Let's just briefly run through and give you each a chance to add anything further on these issues before I move on to more of a focus on the sales process.

Mr. Estrada.

MR. ESTRADA: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, Your Honor.

Thank you again. This is Miguel Estrada.

I have, as is probably evidence from my interaction, a great deal of affection and respect for counsel for the Republic, Mr. Verrilli. He and I have known each other for decades.

But I think I can fairly summarize his frozen in amber argument, it can't possibly be that I'm wrong. And I think that is what we call a bootstrap argument.

I haven't really heard any actual logical explanation to how it is that once the Court restrains the property for the benefit of the creditor, the purported conduct of the debtor afterwards that supposedly changed everything is different from their purportedly selling the property to Sweden.

And so that we're all clear, there is no logical basis for the Republic to identify any subsequent dates other than the convenience of the Republic in seeking to avoid the payment of a lawful judgment.

When you asked Mr. Verrilli the question as to what the date was, his answer was sort of illuminating. He said, "When I filed my motion."

If that is not entitled convenience, I don't know what it is.

I would applaud that the date was when we sought to restrain, you know, the property, and we contend that it was, you know, the property of the debtor.

Counsel for the Republic also said that, you know, there is a legal question here. There is a question of sovereign immunity. I think we should have lose, lose sight of the fact that this is not a new case just being filed on the Court's civil docket. There is a final judgment. So the question of sovereign immunity has been litigated to a fair-the-well all the way to the Supreme

Court, and litigation in which, you know, the Republic failed to get a single win along the way.

Rule 60(b) in either of the subsections the Republic has invoked does not permit the relitigation of purely legal issues that have been adjudicated and final judgments. That is what the *Coke vs. Virgin Islands* has said.

I would also like to highlight for your attention, you know, the comfort case from the Third Circuit -- I mean, the First Circuit, excuse me, is basically Comfort, C-o-m-f-o-r-t, vs. Lynn School Committee, which is an en banc ruling from the First Circuit, which is -- which makes this point in a very compelling way.

You know, the First Circuit had ruled on one of the school desegregation cases on a question that was adverse to one of the parties.

Shortly thereafter, you know, the Supreme Court issued, you know, the ruling in *Parents United* would seem to contradict what the First Circuit had done.

And then somebody brought up 60(b) motion saying, well, you can't do that because the Supreme Court just said you can't do this.

And the First Circuit interpretation of

Rule 60(b) is like, look, you cannot get around res judicata

by trying endlessly questions that had been adjudicated.

So your arguments are very interesting, but we don't keep playing litigation of the same legal question until the losing party wins. This is not what Rule 60(b) is for.

With respect to the government's contentions, I want to be clear that I don't mean to disparage Mr. Guaidó. I wish him, you know, the very best. Our contention is actually very different, which is, we have never disputed and we accept today that our government has recognized, and as the lawful President of Venezuela, nor have we disputed that to the extent it is relevant to anything in this case, you have to accept them as the President of Venezuela.

That means, for example, that if Nicolás Maduro and Guaidó are both trying to file brief in your court, you have to take that Guaidó as the government of Venezuela.

But it doesn't mean anything else.

It doesn't make things fall off course, it doesn't change historical facts, it doesn't, you know, revive final judgments.

It doesn't sort of change what our laws are either.

It is only a recognition that he is the lawful ruler of a foreign country, in that country.

It doesn't rule our country.

There is this question as to what the government has backed, you know, Venezuela on. What Venezuela has

brought is still a motion that is controlled by two rules: 60(b)(5) and 60(b)(6).

We have explained at great length while the case law under each of these rules does not backup what Venezuela is arguing for, and I'm going to repeat that, I haven't heard any articulation citing any case from this circuit or any other circuit that explains how the language of either rule actually can be used to realize the two purported facts cited by the government to undo a final judgment that has gone all the way to the Supreme Court and has cert denied.

And finally, on these questions, you asked the question about national security. And I just want to make it clear to follow-up on my earlier answer, that I think what we heard is confirmation of the proposition that national security, as used in the representations of the government here, is basically a stock phrase that has been used for effect in this case.

You know, you were basically told to look at the Abrams letter, and there is not any elaboration, any more factual detail other than, we think our interests are served by continuing to back Mr. Guaidó.

Now, with respect to the statements that we made about the situation of Venezuela, all we have pointed out to you is that President Trump, whether people like it or not,

is the head of the executive branch, and he has said certain things about what he thinks about the situation in Venezuela. I don't doubt that Mr. Abrams is a high official. You know, Mr. Bolton was, too.

And I think before a federal court puts its processes on hold on the representation of an incumbent administration, that it is current policy to do something, it has to search for an actual legal basis to do that. And it also has to consider whether this is a policy that is well grounded or anything or it might change; especially with respect to litigation that has been ongoing for a decade, and in which one of the parties has done an injustice that cries out for a resolution.

With respect to the national, you know, security question, too, and with respect to the pending motion, I will say again what should be obvious. You know, the Guaidó government has the backing of the U.S. Government and has access to funds from the U.S. companies. All of these questions could be avoided if Venezuela would comply with the lawful judgments of our courts. They continue to be in front of our courts trying to evade payment of our judgments.

I continue to fail to see how they're entitled to any sympathy or to help from any equitable arm of the courts. They could pay the judgment and none of these

issues would arise. And they have control Citgo and the U.S. assets of PDVSA, and they could pay the judgment.

They simply do not want to pay, and they want our courts to aid them in evading our judgments. I just don't see how that is a good legal argument.

I will speak briefly to what Mr. Eimer said. I don't think those issues that were significantly covered.

I think that there is a question that was not fully answered with respect to why they didn't raise these issues. I think as a practical matter, there is already, you know, the law of the case that established that these questions are governed by the FSIA and they lost on them.

Rule 69 governs the process of the writs that we have to issue, but I don't think even they would contend under Rule 69 be would be entitled to conduct a judicial sale without complying with the FSIA or just go to the marshals and sell the thing on the courthouse steps.

Regardless, they were supposed to raise all of these arguments when they were fighting, you know, the issuance of the writ.

There is something that I think I should remind the Court that I want to get into it. Because I know

Mr. Eimer is not personally responsible, but his client,

PDVSA is very much responsible.

Throughout the course of the pendency of the

litigation, counsel for PDVSA, which was then doing the bidding of the Maduro administration and then turned its coats to serve the Guaidó administration, repeatedly made, you know, representations to the Court that are flat out inconsistent with the arguments now made out in the motion to quash.

And, you know, PDVSA has tried its best to say that they never, you know, represented that the writ would be eternal, sort of like love, but the fact is I can refer the courts to the record. They affirmatively, factually represented, in order to dispense with the bond, that the writ was effectual to give us security, and that we would have recourse to the shares to sell. And that was what would justify our getting a bond during the pendency of the appeal.

And all of the arguments they made on the motion to quash are flat out inconsistent with the arguments we made in the motion to quash in which they were successful.

They are completely estopped from these arguments, and I expect that, you know, the reason why all of the counsel who made these arguments were disappeared from the docket in advance of our last hearing is because they were not very well disposed to answer the uncomfortable questions I would ask if I were a federal court judge who had been made all of these, you know, representations and

had the same party show up in front of me with the audacity to make the statements they are making now.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Estrada.

Mr. Verrilli.

MR. VERRILLI: Thank you, Your Honor. A few points.

First, with respect to the legal issue before the Court, I think the source of the dispute here traces back to the fact that Crystallex took the position before this Court previously that it was not invoking the alter-ego theory to hold PDVSA liable for the -- for the actions of Venezuela, but that it was solely seeking to garnish particular property.

And so that, that -- and it seems to me really what we're experiencing now is that, that Crystallex is seeking to treat that judgment, that garnishment, as though it were a judgment that PDVSA is liable as alter-ego for the actions of Venezuela. But it isn't and it wasn't.

And because it was a garnishment which was dependent on the status of the property as a result of the alter-ego analysis that occurred back when that judgment was rendered, that's the only basis for the attachment; is that it was garnishment based on a conclusion that it was -- that it was -- that should be deemed the property of Venezuela.

Well, this Court -- and that is what provides the basis, the jurisdiction, for overcoming the FSIA immunity that would otherwise attach here.

Well, this Court is being asked to exercise its authority now to take certain steps, to order a sales process and eventually to order a sale. Those are further orders of the Court that depend on a conclusion that -- that taking those steps is consistent with the FSIA and its grant of immunity because the -- because the exception continues to apply.

But given that the exception is dependent entirely on the claim that the property ought to be treated as the property of Venezuela, it seems to us the fact that the circumstances have changed as dramatically as they have in a manner that bears directly on the question of whose property this is, it isn't just a change of government, it's the fact that the new government has enacted laws that require corporate separateness and that those laws have been implemented.

Those are undisputed facts.

And the suggestion that they -- that this Court can ignore those facts and continue to exercise its jurisdiction under the FSIA seems to me to be just quite wrong.

That is not me saying so. That's the

consequence of the decision that they made to approach this in the manner that they did. And that's what raises the question.

Now, just a couple of other points here.

With respect to the question of the national security interest of the United States, you know, my friend Mr. Estrada is giving them the back of the hand. The government did address this some, but I would -- I don't want to burn up all the Court's time by reading it, but if one looks at the third paragraph of Mr. Abrams' letter, this isn't boilerplate. This is specific.

"Five million refugees destabilizing surrounding countries. The Maduro regime's relationship with Russia,
China, and most recently Iran gives those hostile nations a foothold in the Western Hemisphere that they wouldn't otherwise have, and that those include military and intelligent aspect that make them even more worrying for U.S. national security."

That is not boilerplate. That is concrete fact-specific statements about the risk to U.S. national security.

And then finally, with respect to this question about Venezuela and what the Republic is trying to do here, we have acknowledged again and again, in our papers and in the argument previously before this Court, that we -- that

Venezuela is responsible to pay the judgment to Crystallex.

But Crystallex is pretending as though that's the only
judgment, that's the only potential liability that Venezuela
faces, and that Venezuela simply is a deadbeat because it is
trying to avoid paying that judgment.

What we are trying to do is to deal with a situation that poses enormous pressure on the regime because there are numerous judgments and trying to manage that process effectively in a way that respects our obligations to pay these judgments but does so in a manner that allows for the survival of the Republic's assets and interest is perfectly legitimate.

And characterizing it in the way my friend has it seems to me is completely inappropriate, and I will stop with that.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Just one question.

In your August brief, page 3, maybe page 11 also, the Republic stated something to the effect of "OFAC is unlikely to grant Crystallex a license."

Is the Republic telling me something different or in addition to what I am hearing from the United States?

Do you have some information that would back up your view that OFAC is unlikely to grant the license?

MR. VERRILLI: No, nothing. No information

other than it was before the court already.

But we are particularly thinking -- referring there, Your Honor, to the paragraph, penultimate paragraph on page 2 of the Treasury Department's letter, which was included in the government's statement of interest, where it seems to us Treasury is indicating that it takes very seriously the point that "Any action or sale of PDVH's shares at this time would undermine current U.S. foreign policy interest on Venezuela and absent a change in the above considerations, those factors will weigh heavily in OFAC's license determination and could prove to be dispositive in adjudicating its license application."

So it was that language we were focused on in making those statements in our brief, and this Court will, obviously, make its own judgment about what the United States is saying here, but that seems to me to be, you know, neon lights -- the government seems to me to be saying in neon lights that it has great doubts about the wisdom of issuing a license any time soon.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

Mr. Eimer, anything you wanted to add?

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Mr. Eimer, are you there?

MR. EIMER: Yes, Your Honor. I was still muted.

I'd just like to make --

1 THE COURT: Go ahead. 2 MR. EIMER: Yes, I'm sorry. 3 I'd like to make just two points. Mr. Estrada at the end of his remarks was 4 5 referring to what we previously discussed as judicial estoppel. And if Your Honor will recall that in the motion 6 7 to quash, there were two arguments made. 8 One, that Rule 69 required the attachment to be 9 quashed; 10 And the other, the fact that PDV Holding was not 11 in possession of certificates also required the attachment 12 to be quashed. 13 Your Honor asked Mr. Estrada at the last hearing 14 whether his argument about judicial estoppel based on representations made by PDVSA applied to both arguments. 15 16 And on page 94 and 95 of the transcript, 17 Mr. Estrada was very clear that this argument that he raised this morning did not apply to the Rule 69 argument but only 18 19 applied to the Section 324 argument about PDV Holding not 20 being in possession of the stock. So I think that argument is really of no force 21 22 with respect to the Rule 69 argument that has already been 23 conceded by Mr. Estrada. 24 I'd like to talk a little bit more about the 25 judicial -- the collateral estoppel argument that he made,

and cite the Court back to your August opinion on page 425 where the Court talks about "next steps," and expressly quotes Crystallex in terms of the next steps.

And Crystallex representing to the Court that PDVSA, as well as perhaps PDVH -- meaning PDV Holding -- and Venezuela, they have the right to come back in and challenge the writ."

Noting further from Crystallex, in Your Honor's opinion, that "PDVSA may, of course, seek to challenge the writ on non-jurisdictional grounds by a motion to quash brought after the writ was issued and before the Court allows the execution process to commence."

And that is exactly what is happening here.

PDVSA and now PDVH and Citgo have come back to the Court challenging the writ on non-jurisdictional grounds, something that has not been resolved by this Court.

And I might note that PDV Holding and Citgo were not parties to the proceeding at that time. In fact, Citgo tried to intervene long afterwards in PTV Holding just recently.

So neither -- my two clients weren't even parties to the proceedings at that point. So I don't see how they could be estopped.

And PDVSA exclusively was advised that they could come back and challenge the writ on non-jurisdictional

1 grounds, which is exactly what it is doing here. 2 And that is all I have, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. Mr. DeMott, anything you want to add? 4 5 MR. DeMOTT: Nothing under the Rule 60(b) motion, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 8 Well, let's move on at long last to a little 9 more focused on the sale procedures. 10 We'll hear from Crystallex first on that, and I 11 believe it will be Mr. Weigel. 12 MR. WEIGEL: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 13 Can you hear me? 14 THE COURT: I can, yes. Good morning. 15 MR. WEIGEL: Good morning. 16 We are proposing, in terms of the sales process, 17 what we think is a very straightforward process. Section 324, the corporate code, tells the Court 18 19 how one sells shares of stock. It's a public sale. You 20 advertise in a newspaper, twice. You also do -- the last 21 publication has to be ten days before the -- before the 22 proposed sale date. 23 And the Delaware Supreme Court in the Deibler 24 case made it quite clear that: Following the procedures set 25 forth in subchapter 5 of chapter 49 and title 10, that it

affords due process to judgment of debtors while being reasonably efficient from the public point of view.

And what we're asking, Your Honor, is simply to follow the standard procedure in Delaware for selling stock.

And we recognize that this is a lot of stock or an important asset.

But the courts have been quite clear that it is important to follow the statutory procedures. Not only Deibler and Delaware Supreme Court, but the U.S. Supreme Court in the BFP case have recognized that when you follow the established state law procedures for selling an asset, you get reasonably equivalent value; recognizing, of course, that it's a forced sale and that a forced sale yields a different price than if the parties had not been required to sell.

But I would like to point out, of course, that at no point in time is Venezuela required to allow us to sell. They can pay our judgment at any point in time up until the date the gavel comes down on the sale and we go away.

So this is really in their hands. If they pay us off, if they pay the judgment that they owe that has been adjudicated, and they have no possible excuse for not paying it, then we don't have a sale.

But assuming they're not going to do that, the

Deibler case makes it quite clear that even in Deibler, it was skeletal notice. Basically all that was done was -- said that they're going to sell X number of shares of the XYZ corporation without any explanation of what that company did.

And even in that circumstance, the Delaware Supreme Court held that that was due process and would not upset the sale.

We're, of course, not proposing anything like that. We are proposing to give supplemental advertisements in the Wall Street Journal and Oil and Gas. And obviously, as Your Honor is well aware, everything that this Court does in this action is reported in the financial press, and I would imagine that very shortly after Your Honor issues whatever order you issue in this matter, that it will be in all the major financial publications.

But we are proposing to pay for supplemental advertising. We have proposed to give supplemental notice to 32 major companies that our financial advisor has advised us might be interested.

We're also proposing to set up a dataroom, and there already is substantial public information that's out there about the value of these companies.

Just this spring, in the middle of COVID,

Citgo raised over \$1.25 billion in an offering that was

oversubscribed. And we have that offering circular. It contains up-to-date financial information as of that time.

And according to their own press release, it was significantly oversubscribed and from a broad and diverse group of investors. In their press release they go on to say, "Our ability to raise additional funds at attractive pricing despite the unprecedented economic environment surrounding COVID and global oil supplies demonstrates the market's overall confidence in Citgo."

So there is going to be a fair sale. The statute requires that we sell only as many shares as necessary to satisfy our judgment.

And what we propose is that the Court have the marshals start out offering 10 percent of the shares. And if somebody bids the full amount of our judgment to -- for that 10 percent of the shares, that's absolutely terrific. And we can repeat that all the way up until if nobody is willing to bid the full amount of our judgment, for less than 100 percent of the shares, then we would propose that the marshal then conduct an ordinary auction of the 100 percent of the shares to get the best price possible which will then be credited against our judgment.

We have some very practical aspects that we think makes sense.

One is that we should, in light of COVID, and

this is something that has come up in various UCC shares in New York, we should allow for participation by Internet so that people don't have to travel to Delaware if they're interested but are not inclined to take the health risk.

We think there should be a \$10 million good faith deposit that would, of course, be refundable to everybody but the winning bidder.

And that is just to discourage people who are not legitimate bidders but would seek to disrupt the process.

We also think that the winning bidders should be allowed, at their option, to have six months to get whatever regulatory approvals they would like, but we would suggest that they be required to place down a nonrefundable good faith deposit of 10 percent of their bid or \$50 million, whichever is less, to ensure that somebody doesn't come in and just simply take a free option. In other words, win the bid and then wait six months, see how it plays out, and if they -- if oil prices move against them, that that they would walk away from the deal.

So we would like to make sure that the winning bidder does have an incentive to go forward.

We would propose that we -- the Court give them six months to get their regulatory approval subject to renewal by the Court if there is good cause to do that.

If, in fact, the winning bidder does not get regulatory approval, we would propose that the marshals offer the deal to the second-highest bidder. And if they are unprepared to go forward, that the marshals re-auction -- conduct a re-auction.

There has been some assertion that we're trying to get some sort of a bargain here or we're trying to gain control of Citgo. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

We have no interest in owning an oil company or running an oil company. If we had to take control of the company, if we had to be the winning bidder in order to protect the value of our judgment, we would do it. But it is far less than preferable. We would hire competent people to run it.

But what we would like most of all is simply to get paid. And, again, at any point in time in this process, up until the gavel comes down, Venezuela can pay us off and stop the whole process.

Conoco proposes that we do this with a receiver, but that's really -- when you read their arguments, you can see it is sort of jury-rigged and they're trying to extrapolate from various cases that maybe a receiver could be appointed here and so forth.

But, you know, as Wright and Miller says, "The

appointment of a receiver is considered to be an extraordinary remedy that should be employed with the upmost caution and granted only in cases of clear necessity to protect plaintiff's interest in the property."

Here, the Supreme Court, the Delaware Supreme Court, has already held that the procedures that are set forth in the Delaware Code for doing this -- and they include not only the advertisement that is in 324 but there are also other requirements in 49 -- Section 4972 requiring posting. And they might seem somewhat archaic, one has to post five times around the area and so forth, but these are the procedures that the legislature has set forth.

They're -- you know, as the Delaware court noted, there is the interest of getting a fair price, but there is also the interest of public convenience. The notion the marshals are -- should not be put in the possession to evaluate competing bids because that's not really within their bailiwick. It should simply be an auction. Which is -- this is a large auction, but it is a pretty straightforward one.

And there is really no possibility that we will steal this asset as people keep accusing us of. If Venezuela is right, and that the asset is worth far more than our judgment, and in fact that somebody is going to not require 100 percent of the shares, then we will be

out -- we will be outbid and we will be paid off, and only a portion of Citgo will be sold. Or PDV -- the shares of PDVH.

Conoco claims that their interest will be protected by a receiver, but Conoco is a huge company. It has \$32.5 billion in revenue last year, with a "B."

In *Deibler*, the Supreme Court says that, you know, if somebody through poverty can't advertise or -- because *Deibler* really puts the burden on the judgment debtor; that the judgment debtor is the party with the information, the judgment debtor is the party that can get it cheaply.

But here also Conoco can advertise. Nothing prevents Conoco -- they criticize the 32 companies we picked. Well, they can pick the next 32. It's really quite simple for them to do that.

They can do whatever supplemental advertising they want. And they can outbid us on the sale. Because if truly they come behind us, as they assert, and I have no reason to doubt it, everything above our judgment in value will go to them.

So they can outbid us at the sale, and they can own Citgo, and we would be very happy for that.

So we think the best course of the Court is to follow the standard Delaware procedure that has been

approved by the Delaware Supreme Court, supplemented by whatever advertisement -- well, by advertisement we propose, and whatever else -- additional advertisements and whatever additional processes that Conoco or Venezuela or anyone else wants to do. There is nothing that prevents anybody who wants to from hiring an investment banker and beating the bushes to find new potential purchasers.

I don't think there's any possible chance that everybody who possibly would be interested in this company will not know about the sale very shortly after Your Honor rules.

But there is one point that I would like to make here because as Your Honor -- as Your Honor knows, we have been told over and over again that we didn't need a bond and they didn't have to post the bond for the stays because our -- we were well protected and that we had a lien.

Now, there is a problem, however, in that

Delaware Code, 10 Delaware Code 1581, has a three-year

limit in it for the value of our lien. And because of the

extensive stays that have been requested, by Venezuela, we

are now within sight of that.

This Court issued its ruling and the marshals served the -- served the writ, it was either late August or early September, two years ago. And while we think -- we

believe that this Court's order staying the action worked to effectuate a stay of that three-year period. And that even if they didn't, that that Court has the equitable power to stay that period.

And there's additional writs that we can -- we can move for that we believe extend the period.

So we think it is extendible.

But we're also certain, as this hearing has pointed out, that the issue will be extensively litigated, and then will be taken up on appeal, and we will start this cycle again.

So what we would propose is that we really want to get this done before it becomes an issue.

And there just is not a lot of law on this. As Your Honor knows, the ordinary course would be that we would get a bond if they get a stay during appeal. And when we won, we won in the Supreme Court, we would just collect against the bond and we would all be done.

But because of the representations that were made by the other side, that we were adequately secured and adequately protected, we don't have a bond here. And there is just not a lot of Delaware case law dealing with extending the three-year period because it just doesn't come up very often.

So while we believe that Your Honor has

effectively done that, and certainly can do it, it's going to involve an enormous amount of judicial resources to resolve the issue if we come up against it.

And given that, we do think that any prospective purchaser will want time to get their own regulatory approval. It's not something we raised, you know, when Your Honor first issued it because we had three years, and it's not something we raised last November when we were in front of you because we still had two years. But now we have, you know, pretty much ten months.

And what we would ask the Court to do is to set a target sale date of the week of January 11th at the Court's convenience and the marshals' convenience, and that we would ask that the Court schedule a hearing some time later this fall where we can bring the Court up to date.

But we -- Your Honor has already ruled in your -- in your May order that there are no regulations or orders that prohibit the Court from moving forward and determining how the shares will be sold.

And you also agreed with our statement that preparing for a sale now will help maximize the value of PDVH and its subsidiary while reducing the prejudice that unnecessary delay will cause to Crystallex.

So we would ask at this point in time that we actually do move forward here.

We recognize that OFAC is an issue, and we will have to deal with that, but hopefully if Your Honor sets a target date, then we will be able to go to OFAC and say, you know, please decide our motion -- I mean, our request for a license.

And we think that is the way that will protect Crystallex, which has vigorously litigated this case, and no one can certainly accuse us of not being diligent, and it will also protect the public's confidence in the court system. That after we have gone through an arbitration, we've gone through a process in this Court, we've gone through the Third Circuit and indeed all the way up to the Supreme Court, that at this point in time, that should not all be negated by the passage of time that was at no fault of ours.

So to reiterate, Your Honor, we think Your Honor should follow the procedures set forth in Delaware Code.

We think it should be done with whatever supplemental advertising that anybody wants to do. We propose certain supplemental advertising.

We propose setting the dataroom, and there is no reason we can't do that now and get that information together. Venezuela can put into that dataroom any information that they think is relevant and will help maximize the value of the company.

Thank you.

And we can get going with this process so that all of the -- all of the litigation, all of the Court's efforts, all the Third Circuit's efforts are not for naught.

THE COURT: Thank you. I do have some questions for you.

So in terms of the other procedures that are proposed by some of the others on the phone, it seems to me, but I want to make sure I understand it correctly, Crystallex's position is you don't want the Court to order any of those, but you also are not asking me to preclude anyone from taking some of those steps, you know, that a private party could take.

Do I understand that correctly?

MR. WEIGEL: Yes. Absolutely.

You know, the Court in Deibler (long e) -or Deibler (long I) says, "Judgment debtors are free to
supplement such motions as notice as the sheriff may
disseminate. As the owner of the property, they not
only have the economic interest rationally to extend the
appropriate level of resources and notice, but also have
the fullest and cheapest access to the relevant information.

"Thus, a relevant allegation of cost and burden to this process, as well as the flexible requirements of due process of law, certainly can take into account and rely

upon this superior active of information and superior incentives of judgment debtors."

So yes, we would be -- we welcome. I mean, we genuinely want to get the highest price for these benefits, and we would welcome whatever additional advertisement people want.

We welcome anybody hiring investment bankers if they want to do that.

We support Venezuela or Citgo or putting whatever information they want to put into a dataroom.

What we don't support is delaying this process while PDVSA chooses to sell it by itself because its had plenty of opportunity to do that. I mean, we won our judgment back in 2017. It was affirmed by the D.C. Circuit in February of 2019.

Your Honor's order in December of 2019 told

Venezuela that if the Supreme Court didn't disturb the Third

Circuit's ruling, then you were going to proceed to cause

the sale. "If the Supreme Court proceeding do not alter a

Third Circuit's instruction to this Court, the Court intends

to proceed to selling those shares."

That Mr. Verrilli is a skilled advocate is undisputable, but they had to have known at that point in time that the odds of the Supreme Court taking cert are just not that great because that's just -- that's just the

numbers. And they certainly knew by May of this year that the Supreme Court had denied cert.

So if they wanted to sell the -- some or all of the assets, they could do so. And if they could find a buyer, and that buyer will pay money to -- enough money to get our judgment satisfied, God bless, they can do it. And they can do it at any point in time up until the sale happens. But they have no real interest in selling this.

And so unless this Court, you know -- and just as they have no interest in paying our judgment.

So this is a forced sale. I mean, there is no -- and a forced sale doesn't yield the same amount of money necessarily as a sale that's -- has a willing, uncompelled seller.

But that's just a function of the fact that they haven't paid their judgment.

THE COURT: Okay. So if they did want to sell, and you keep reiterating that they could, is it your view that they would need an OFAC license to do so?

MR. WEIGEL: I suspect they would need an OFAC license to effectuate a sale.

But if the sale was -- if the sale was going to pay us off, we would certainly support it. It's not at all clear whether OFAC would oppose that. I mean, I would think that they would be very happy to have a resolution of this

matter.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.

But it at least raises some uncertainty and possible delay. You are not suggesting they could tomorrow just go ahead with a sale and then pay you off; right?

MR. WEIGEL: No. No. Absolutely not, Your Honor.

I'm saying that they've had since 2017 to anticipate and deal with this. And even if they had some hope that they would get overturned on appeal, they've had since early 2019 to try and deal about this issue, and they have made no steps to do it; and they really have no interest in doing so. But --

THE COURT: Okay. Yes. I got that. I have a bunch of questions for you so let's try to -- we'll try to move them through a little quickly.

What, if anything, can you tell me about where you are with respect to your OFAC license application? Is there -- is there anything you can say about the progress or the delay there?

MR. WEIGEL: We know -- we filed it, as Your

Honor is aware, and we, we continue to wait. We do not know

anything about the process. They have not given us any

indication of when they're going to rule.

THE COURT: Okay. There was a statement in one

of your briefs that it could happen any day. That's just speculation; right? You don't know that.

MR. WEIGEL: Right. As Your Honor knows, Connor Capital did get a license very early in this process, and that took two months. And this has been pending for much longer than that. But we don't know.

THE COURT: There is a suggestion in a number of the briefs, maybe including yours, that if you are unhappy with the OFAC decision whenever it ultimately comes, there are steps you could take, I think to litigate it, some sort of probably APA challenge or something, but is that your view? That OFAC may not be the last word here whenever we hear from them?

MR. WEIGEL: Well, Your Honor, we have not fully explored what our options will be if OFAC turns us down, but we obviously will consider them if, if they do. We're hopeful that they will allow the sale.

If not, you know, if there is a taking of our property, then we will figure out the appropriate way of dealing with that.

THE COURT: All right. In terms of the discretion that I have to supplement the procedures set out in the Delaware statute as recognized by the Delaware Supreme Court, I, I think I now fully understand if I have such discretion, you would prefer that I not exercise it

other than to just not prohibit some of these other steps that other interested parties might take.

Do you actually dispute that I would have the discretion to, for instance, appoint a receiver or a Special Master or some sort of expert to help me and help the marshals and more generally, do you dispute that I have the discretion to do any of the things that anyone else here has proposed I consider doing?

MR. WEIGEL: Well, I think that encompasses a bunch of things.

We do oppose simply leaving it in the hands of Venezuela and allowing them to voluntarily try and sell it without any prospect of a -- of a judicial sale under 324.

In terms of appointing a Special Master, yes, the Court could certainly do that if that made the Court feel comfortable and we would not oppose that.

We think a receivership is not really the right vehicle here because it would -- you know, it -- typically a receiver takes control of the company and has certain obligations of the Court which would effectively leave the Court running Citgo for a period of time.

We don't think that is appropriate. We do thing that a Special Master would help aid the process, would be perfectly fine.

THE COURT: All right. And in terms -- there

is some dispute about whether this is ultimately an execution sale or a judicial sale. Did your answer turn at all on whether this is an execution sale or a judicial sale? That is, is my discretion different under one regime than another?

MR. WEIGEL: I don't believe so, Your Honor.

I've always thought of those two terms as synonymous.

It is most definitely an execution sale because we have a judgment. There are other cons -- other -- there are other situations where someone can -- where a court can sell an asset that is not subject to judgment.

So this an execution sale, but I don't know that it -- absent sort of a bankruptcy-type situation, which I do believe is completely different, I'm, I'm not sure there is an enormous difference between the two.

THE COURT: Okay. One of your criticisms of

Conoco's suggestion of a receiver, and it may apply even to

a Special Master, you can help me understand what your view

is, but the concern that you raised is that I, I might find

myself where the receiver or the other individual decided to

subordinate Crystallex's interest to the level of unsecured

interest or presumably to any level, I'm not quite sure why

one would follow from the other.

If I do appoint a Special Master, even a receiver, couldn't I just direct them that the priority

issue is already resolved or that they -- maybe I need a recommendation on the priority issue?

Does the subordination of your interest necessarily follow from me taking steps to appoint the receiver or the like?

MR. WEIGEL: No. I think Your Honor can certainly make it clear we are not subordinated and we -- if you choose to do that, I think we would ask that you do that.

We think that is essentially what was argued all the way up to, you know, in the Third -- before this Court and then the Third Circuit.

And the priority rules are pretty clear. We certainly don't want to have a whole another litigation and create -- you know, and have a whole another dispute with a receiver or somebody about this issue and then have to come back to this Court and spend even further judicial resources.

So I, I -- we would -- if Your Honor chooses to do that, we think that -- we think you should specify that.

But a Special Master to simply aid the Court in setting up a dataroom and making sure that notices go out to, you know, relevant people and so forth, we don't have an objection to that as long as it doesn't delay the process enormously.

THE COURT: Okay. There was a reference to some

discovery requests you had made. Has that been proceeding?

Is that anything that you anticipate ripening into a dispute

I might have to be concerned with?

MR. WEIGEL: Well, Your Honor, because I think

Your Honor -- what we would ask the Court simply is that -you know, Venezuela itself has said that it has the best
access to the information, and that is certainly the point
that the Delaware Supreme Court made in Deibler.

When we set up a dataroom, we would ask that the Court order them to put the information that they think is relevant in that dataroom by a date certain. We would suggest perhaps, you know, within a month.

We have discovery requests we could serve them on them, but I think that, as the Court in *Deibler* points out, they have the incentive to make information available. And so -- I mean, if they flat out refuse to provide information, we do have subpoena power, but it's really their job, as the Court made clear, to provide whatever supplemental information they think will help maximize the value. And since they have it and they have the incentive to do it, we expect they're just going to provide it.

THE COURT: Okay. And then on the three-year issue, which have you raised now, if -- let's just play out from your perspective, you know, maybe not worst case but a bad scenario, let's just say time moves on and for whatever

reason we get past three years and there is -- it turns out there is no way to extend or protect you in any other way.

Would you be able to move for a writ of attachment again? I recognize we spent a lot of time talking about what would be the pertinent date and all that, but just as a matter of Delaware law, is there anything to stop you from, you know, moving for a writ of attachment again?

MR. WEIGEL: Your Honor, I have not -- I don't think we have contemplated getting to that point for several reasons.

One is that we think that your tolling probably tolls that statute. Certainly it has been no fault of ours in terms of trying to move this thing forward that we are at the place we're at.

I believe the three-year rule was put in there to ensure that secured creditors are diligent in pursuing things, and we certainly have done that.

We also think that equitable tolling would apply. That if what you have already done is not sufficient, we believe that Your Honor could toll that statute, and we certainly will make a motion to do that if we start to get close.

Finally, there is another writ, and it's essentially a writ of sale. It doesn't -- I -- it's --

it doesn't have a fancy name like FSIA, but that we will understand will extend the period while the sale is -- in other words, it's an order directing the marshal or the sheriff to conduct the sale.

So we think that those processes can extend the lien.

If, in fact, all of those processes are exhausted and are unsuccessful, then we would certainly contemplate whether we could do -- we could file another attachment. But there are issues with that, and priority is determined by when we filed.

So we, we're diligent. We did get our attachment. And we, we think that if they're allowed to undo that after all of the Court process we have gone through, it would make a mockery of our judicial system.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

I want to turn now to the Venezuela parties.

How many folks should I expect to hear from on behalf of

Venezuela, PDVSA, et cetera?

MR. EIMER: Your Honor, it's Nate Eimer. I think I will be the spokesperson for this side of the argument.

THE COURT: Okay. Great.

Go ahead then, please.

MR. EIMER: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

I think one thing Mr. Weigel didn't address and seemed to assume is there can be some sort of a sale.

If there is one thing that is undisputed in this case in its long history, there's not much that has been undisputed, is that Crystallex doesn't have a license, there is no indication if or when it will have a license, and no sale can occur until it has a license.

So it seems to us that the exercise that Mr. Weigel wants to put us through now is a fruitless exercise-designed sale process that might never occur, and that might very well be inappropriate at the time any sale is to occur because of changed circumstances.

Whether or not OFAC regulations prevent doing the things that Mr. Weigel has proposed, and I think several of the things, such as setting a sale date, is probably precluded by OFAC regulations, if not everything he has asked for.

The Court certainly has discretion as to whether it wants to take the step now of designing a hypothetical sale process for a sale that may never happen.

And I think in exercising that discretion, the Court first, I think, needs to look at whether it needs to defer to the United States' position that nothing worse should happen.

I will leave the United States to address that.

And there's Crystallex.

But at least the Court needs to balance the interest of the party here, and I think we probably can group them into three.

There is the United States' stated position.

There is the Venezuela position.

And, in fact, here the United States has taken the extraordinary position that moving forward now, even with the steps that had been proposed, the more limited steps that were much more limited until today, the more limited steps that Crystallex proposed in its brief would cause harm to foreign policy and national security interests.

And those interests were aligned with the interest that the government of Venezuela presented. And I know Mr. Estrada likes to talk about the Guaidó administration as the Potemkin government, but in this country, it is the government of Venezuela and it is entitled to the respect of foreign sovereign that might -- its position might be more successful in a court in Caracas right now but not in this court.

And the position of the government of Venezuela that it would cause injury to the government to go forward even with these prefatory steps has been supported by Ambassador Abrams in his very clear statement.

And I think his statement has been reflected already in the discussion that Mr. Verrilli gave the Court and repeated by the United States in its statement of interest.

The prefatory steps that Crystallex proposes implicate significant U.S. foreign policy and national security interests that are rightly before the executive branch in conjunction with Crystallex's license application.

and I might answer a question Your Honor posed earlier with respect to whether or not the OFAC process duly protects the interest of the United States, and it clearly does not because Crystallex wants to move forward before that process even takes effect and before the United States has an opportunity to make a decision.

And the United States has advised the Court that the prefatory steps that Crystallex proposes now in and itself, before the license application is decided, injure U.S. foreign policy and national security.

And so the licensing process does not fully protect the interests of the United States.

So I, I don't see how, given that position of the United States and the government of Venezuela, balance against the interest of Crystallex. This Court can move forward because Crystallex can really point to no harm to

it from waiting -- from waiting until there is a license.

Nothing is changing. There is no indication that it's going to be harmed in any way. It hasn't given this Court any indication on how it could be harmed.

The question of whether the three years expires or not, I think, Your Honor has addressed that adequately.

But the three years may well expire without anything happening because of the license application.

And so I agree with Crystallex that probably the stay protects them on that.

But that is not -- that is not going to be solved by putting these procedures into place. That's solved by when the license is granted, and there is no indication the license is going to be granted.

OFAC, I think, in a response to a question by the Court, advised Your Honor that taking the steps that Crystallex has proposed towards an auction doesn't in any way facilitate OFAC issuing a license. OFAC doesn't need to know what the procedures are for the sale of the stock, if it ever is to occur.

And so there is no point from OFAC's point of view in establishing these procedures. So OFAC is yet another party who has indicated there is no point in going forward with this process.

And so we're left really with only, on the other

side, Crystallex; and Crystallex, without any enunciated harm that could come to it in not having these procedures put in place.

So let me turn briefly to the procedures that they've proposed because they're wholly inadequate for this.

Now today they seem to have changed and say they want to incorporate, or are willing to incorporate anybody's procedures into the process. And that was good to hear because the procedures that they proposed are wholly inadequate.

I might also point out that I agree that in the Deibler case, the Deibler case gives this Court great latitude in putting procedures in place that expressly says that sale of closely -- stock in a closely-held company is co plicated and requires Court attention.

And it does put the burden of the sale on the debtor which is exactly what the debtor here has said.

It's true Venezuela or PDVSA -- neither PDVSA or Venezuela have gone out and tried to sell the stock.

But why would it? It has been resisting even today the propriety of selling the PDVH stock to satisfy Crystallex 's debt.

And until that is resolved, there would be no reason for them to go out and satisfy the debt because they don't believe that it is appropriate for that stock to be

used to satisfy the obligation of Venezuela.

Once that is determined, if it's determined adversely, then as the *Deibler* court found, and as Mr. Weigel has said, and as we've said, then those parties, the debtor, whoever is going to do it, has every incentive to make the process work, to minimize the amount of stock that it sold, and to maximize the effectiveness of the sale.

And so there is no reason to move forward at this time. But if the Court does want to structure that, it's structured in the process in mind with the debtor being the focus.

I might also note that the assumption seems to be that Delaware law requires that the marshals sell the stock.

But actually, that is not quite accurate.

I might point out to the Court that title 10, chapter 49, subchapter 5 of the Delaware Code sets out procedures for an execution sale. And Section 4975 refers to the "officer conducting the sale as a sheriff, constable, or other person."

And so it appears that under Delaware law, anyone can conduct the sale. Anyone appointed by the Court.

So I would think that that could reasonably happen.

In response to the Court's questions about the

receiver, first of all, a receiver is inappropriate under Delaware law because PDVSA is not insolvent. That would be a requirement under Section 291 of the code.

But it would also violate OFAC regulations. Any transfer is -- under Section 31 CFR 591-407 is defined also as the "appointment of any agent, trustee, or fiduciary for the conduct of the sale."

And that is in 591.310.

So I don't believe the Court has the authority without a license to appoint a receiver at this point or any agent to sell the stock. And so I think that is unavailing as well since there is no license for that either.

So in sum, I think our position, Your Honor, is that there is no purpose at this point designing a sale process.

The United States, through the statement of interest, has indicated that it would cause injury to the national security and the foreign policy interest of the United States.

The government of Venezuela has asked the Court not to do it because it would cause injury to its standing in Venezuela.

And Crystallex basically can say nothing as to what would happen to it in the interim.

And no sale can occur so I would think in

exercising its discretion, which the Court apparently has, I think the Court should do so clearly weighing the interest in favor of, at this point, standing down until there is a license.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Eimer. I have some questions for you.

I guess starting on this three-year point and the Delaware statute that Crystallex has now drawn my attention to.

You said I think in passing that you probably agree that the time for that has been tolled at various times by the stay orders.

Is that something -- I don't know if you are prepared to speak to it, but is that something that any of your clients or the Republic might be willing to stipulate to?

I think you can appreciate the situation for me is you are arguing there is no harm. But if, in fact, ten months from now is an important date, that potentially does create harm plus some urgency to this case that may or may not otherwise be viewed as existing.

So anything you can say on that at this point?

MR. EIMER: That issue is new to me this

morning, Your Honor. I haven't heard that before.

I think we have all assumed that the effectiveness of the attachment, if it were valid, would continue until there was some resolution.

I, of course, always want to check with the client, but at this point I don't see any reason we would object to continuing effectiveness of the attachment in light -- in spite of the three-year statute, and would suggest that as Mr. Weigel has suggested to the Court, that the stay the Court -- the stays that the Court had entered were effective.

THE COURT: Okay. And I'm sure you recognize, this discussion is all -- for principally for my benefit if I do reach these issues. I have not made a decision on the issues that were argued this morning and the motions.

But if I were to reach these issues, address the argument that PDVSA and the other parties on your side, you do have an incentive to maximize the value recovered at a sale and to limit the number of shares sold that -- I mean, that seems to me, and its seems to me correct, and therefore if that is a correct statement of your incentive, why would the procedure proposed by Crystallex, which could be supplemented by whatever additional procedures you might all want to undertake, why wouldn't that be most likely to lead to a fair outcome here?

MR. EIMER: Well, a couple things.

As I understood Mr. Weigel today, he really has no procedure that -- he is essentially suggesting some minimum procedure that can be expanded to whatever the parties think are required.

If that is the case, that's fine. Because then there are no procedures that he is requiring that the Court is going to dictate are the limit. And so long as it is not the limit, that's fine.

I do think, and I was surprised to hear that Mr. Weigel wants a January sale date even if there could be a sale, I do think this is a complicated process. I know Your Honor would be familiar with the sales -- I think it's very clear there -- we can't at least, and so no one else has, been able to find any kind of execution sale like this, certainly not in the district.

We've talked to the Marshal's Office, we've talked actually to the Sheriff's Office, and I had forgotten it was a couple hundred thousand dollars was the most anybody has ever sold in a sale like this.

But there is some sort of precedent in this in Bankruptcy Court as Your Honor, I'm sure, is familiar with.

And these sales are not done in three months.

So my biggest concern with what my friend has said this morning is that kind of a time limit on this process. This is the sale of shares in an enormously

complex enterprise which is going to require onsite inspection of the assets, discussions with management, interviews with employees, and maybe one or two rounds of bidders.

I'm not saying this is going to stretch out forever, but if you set a schedule today, I'm certain it can't be done in 90 days. So I do have a serious concern about the time limit that you proposed.

But in terms of having an open-ended process, that can be supplement in any way because we do have the incentive to maximize value, yes.

Another complicating fact here is it is fairly clear to me, based on the valuations I have seen, that if there's ever a sale, it is going to be a minority interest, which is going to involve rather complex negotiations of minority rights in any stock that is sold. That will clearly involve extended negotiations between -- I don't know what "extended" means, and I don't want to imply to the Court we're trying to put this off forever. I know the Court is impatient with me already probably, but I think in order to do this in a way that the Court would be satisfied, those steps will have to be taken.

THE COURT: All right. This dispute between whether it is an execution sale or judicial sale, is that something that if I were to reach these issues I need to

resolve from your perspective?

you?

MR. EIMER: No. I think Conoco raised those in order to work its way around to getting away from a sale by the marshal into having a sale by a receiver.

I think no matter how Your Honor looks at it -and I don't think you are ever going to want to put the
marshal in charge of this sale. I think that's unfair to
the Marshal's Office and I think an impossible situation
here, given the size and complexity of this sale if it ever
were to go forward.

THE COURT: Do you have any --

MR. EIMER: That is my answer.

THE COURT: Right. Go ahead. Did I interrupt

MR. EIMER: No, I'm sorry. I was just repeating my answer was no, because I didn't want to get lost.

THE COURT: Okay. In terms of a Special

Master to assist me and whoever, do you have any objection
to that?

MR. EIMER: I think it depends on what the role of the Special Master is.

I think the interest of the debtor in making sure the sale goes forward and in conducting the negotiations over the sale documents, I think so long as that is in the hands of the debtor and not a Special Master,

no, I don't have a problem with that.

If the role of the -- so long as the role of the Special Master is to facilitate the Court's oversight of the process, then no. I view that as just another judicial officer which, of course, I expect will happen.

THE COURT: All right. And then there has been repeated suggestion, I'm quite sure you heard it, that you -- you could just turn around and sell some portion of the company at any point to pay your debt.

I hear you that, you know, you have the motion pending that were argued again this morning.

If we just put that aside for the moment, do you agree it is correct if that day arrives or those motions were done with, that one option your side has here, I guess, with an OFAC license, if you can get it, is to sell some of the company and pay off the debt and be done with it.

MR. EIMER: I think that the OFAC issue has got to be overcome. I assume, if all of these motions that are currently pending are resolved adversely to the -- to this side, I would think, then, essentially it's the same outcome as having the execution sale. Right? And effectively there is a debt, the Court is ordering us to pay the debt, and the question is, how is it going to get paid? And from these assets.

So I don't -- I don't see that as being anything

1	different than going through the process the Court has
2	already been ordered.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Yes. Thank you very much.
4	Okay. Well, let me turn to ConocoPhillips to
5	say what you would like to say.
6	MR. GREEN: Hi. Yes, this is Marcus Green from
7	Kobre & Kim on behalf of ConocoPhillips.
8	You know, I think the Court's initial
9	introduction this morning about introduction this morning
10	about
11	THE COURT: Mr. Green, is that you speaking
12	still?
13	MR. GREEN: Yes.
14	THE COURT: There is some interference.
15	Mr. Green, I'm not able to understand you.
16	MR. GREEN: Yes.
17	THE COURT: "Mr. Green, I'm not able to
18	understand you."
19	Try again.
20	MR. GREEN: Judge Stark, is this better?
21	"Judge Stark, is this better?"
22	THE COURT: I'm sorry. Did you say something?
23	"I'm sorry. Did you say something?"
24	Mr. Green, are you there?
25	MR. GREEN: Yes, I'm here. Can you hear me?

1 "Yes, I'm here. Can you hear me?" 2 THE COURT: It seems as if there is an echo 3 playing back after you and I speak. 4 "It seems as if there is an echo after you and I 5 speak." 6 MR. GREEN: Okay. Let me see if my, my 7 co-counsel, Amy Wolf, has the same problem. I'll try to 8 turn it over to her in case it's not. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 "Okay." 11 MS. WOLF: Your Honor, this is Amy Wolf from 12 Wachtel Lipton Rosen and Katz. I had intended to pick this 13 up from Mr. Green after he made a few remarks. Hopefully 14 we'll figure out the technical problems on our end so I can 15 turn it back to him. 16 But --17 THE COURT: Ms. Wolf, will you tell --18 Excuse me. 19 MS. WOLF: -- ConocoPhillips --20 THE COURT: Ms. Wolf. Ms. Wolf. 21 MS. WOLF: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Unfortunately --23 "Unfortunately --" 24 It sounds like you have the same echo as well. 25 Let me move on to the government and see --

1 "Let me move on and see" ---- see if there is anything you can do on your 2 3 end and I'll see if I have a problem with anyone else. "And I'll see if I have a problem with anyone 4 5 else." 6 Mr. DeMott, are you there? 7 MR. DeMOTT: I am, Your Honor. Unfortunately, I 8 am hearing the echo from ConocoPhillips. It appears to be 9 speakerphone, but I'm going to have the same issue as 10 counsel for ConocoPhillips did. 11 THE COURT: And I was hearing the echo as well. 12 Although not now. 13 Mr. DeMott, say something again. 14 MR. DeMOTT: Sure. Yes, Your Honor. I'm ready 15 to move forward if there is no echo or we could try to go 16 back to ConocoPhillips. Maybe the issue has been resolved 17 overall. 18 THE COURT: Okay. I'm not hearing the echo. 19 Let's just stick with what we might have, 20 Mr. DeMott. You go, and then we'll try to hear from 21 ConocoPhillips after you go. 22 Go ahead and add whatever you would like on the 23 sales procedures. 24 MR. DeMOTT: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 From the United States' perspective, no one

disputes that this Court has discretion to decide when and how to proceed toward the contemplated sale, and no one disputes that an OFAC license is necessary to carry out the sale.

And while the United States was not asking for deference to its foreign policy views and potential national security interests on the Rule 60(b) issue, it is asking for deference to its expressed interest on this -- on this issue of moving forward towards the sale.

And as Your Honor is aware, that view is that moving forward in the manner Crystallex suggests would detrimental.

I'm not even sure the extent to which

Crystallex is disputing whether deference is appropriate on
this latter issue. There are some suggestions of that in
their brief, but I didn't hear Mr. Weigel assert that point
this morning.

But in any event, as the government's briefs explain, courts routinely give this sort of case-specific deference to the government's expressed interest, particularly in the foreign policy realm.

And this kind of deference can lead to outright dismissal of an action in some cases. It certainly justifies the lesser remedy the United States is requesting here, which is temporarily postponing judicial action to

allow OFAC to adjudicate the pending license application.

So I don't think there is really any serious question that if the Court denies the pending motion to dissolve or quash the writ of attachment, which Your Honor said you haven't yet decided, that if you deny those motions, it would be proper for the Court to consider the expressed interest of the United States when deciding when and how to move forward toward a potential sale.

Now, setting a sale date, as Mr. Weigel suggested, is exactly the kind of thing Special Representative Abrams has said, speaking for the United States, would imperil U.S. foreign policy interests. And Crystallex hasn't offered any persuasive reason to move forward with that sort of step before it has obtained the necessary OFAC license.

I mean, on the one hand you have these weighty foreign policy interests and the United States' formal representation that moving forward in the manner Crystallex suggests at this time would imperil those interests, and also on this side, moving forward before OFAC acts wouldn't make a lot of sense because OFAC has discretion not only to grant or deny the license, but also to grant it in part or grant it under certain conditions or even bifurcate the license request and sequence the authorization of actions in the future. This is explained in the letter from Director

Gacki.

And on the other hand, Crystallex's suggestion of a sale date that's less than four months from today shows that the prefatory steps they suggest aren't expected to take that long.

So, I mean, if and when Crystallex gets the necessary OFAC license, it should be able to move forward expeditiously. But if the Court authorizes Crystallex to move forward right now without a license and then OFAC denies the license after some steps have occurred, U.S. foreign policy interests will needlessly have been imperiled and the sale will be blocked and those damages and the prefatory steps would have served no purpose.

So to avoid that, the United States is respectfully asking the Court not to move forward toward the contemplated sale unless and until Crystallex has in hand the OFAC license that all parties agree is necessary.

That is really our position in a nutshell.

And with that, I'm happy to take any questions Your Honor may have.

THE COURT: Sure. Just a couple.

Is it the government's view that a license is required before the Court would establish sales procedures or only when we would start to follow those sales procedures or at some other time?

MR. DeMOTT: Well, your Honor, I think OFAC has tried to draw a distinction in FAQs 808 and 809 between, you know, whether there is -- whether it is imposing limitation on what Your Honor can do and what Crystallex can do. So the United States hasn't taken the position that Your Honor is blocked from moving forward. You know, the Court can do whatever it wants.

However, OFAC -- the Executive Orders and the OFAC regulations and the FAQs cited in Director Gacki's letter make clear that Crystallex might well be in violation of OFAC regulations if it takes these proposed steps.

THE COURT: Okay. That was my only question.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Green, I'm willing to try again.

Are you there?

MR. GREEN: Yes, I am. Thank you.

Can you hear me normally?

THE COURT: I think I can. So go right ahead.

MR. GREEN: Okay. Thank you.

So what Your Honor sort of started out this morning with an image of a decision tree, you know, sort of where can I go, how far can we go without prejudice to what I decide along the tree I think is helpful, particularly because at the end of every branch of the tree, even maybe some of the thinnest ones -- right? -- is ConocoPhillips.

Because the Rule 60 motion doesn't have any bearing on ConocoPhillips, and then all the subbranches within that, the temporal or the spatial, if there is such a thing, arguments about -- that go to that alter-ego determination don't have any bearing.

So considering that and understanding that, you know, we want to give input conditionally based upon the Court's decision, if the Court wants to go forward with planning for a sale, obviously we should -- we have views to express because, you know, back to the decision tree, if the Rule 60 motion -- right? -- is if the Republic prevails, will be the senior present creditor at the time.

If the action does not prevail, we'll be, you know, second in line to Crystallex. And I think it is common ground that if the U.S. government, through OFAC is going to permit any kind of sale or even concrete prefatory steps of a sale to go forward, that they would, you know -- they would also permit other creditors like ConocoPhillips, besides Crystallex, to give effect to their Delaware property law rights, you know, if either sanctions are removed or if license are given.

So that's ConocoPhillips's position.

We're not advocating for a date, but, conditionally, if the Court wants to plan for this sale, we have some views on how to maximize value for that.

So to that end, and with the Court's permission,

I would introduce Amy Wolf, co-counsel, to discuss some of
those features or elements of a sale if the Court was
interested in pursuing a sale, given the U.S. Government's
position, that we would advocate for in the interest of
maximizing value.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let me do this. I am only going to be able to give your, you or Ms. Green, you know, a few minutes, maybe five or so. I do have some questions for you all.

So let me throw my three or four questions out, and I don't know which one of you wants to answer them, but I'll try to sit quietly for a good five minutes or so and let you answer them and add whatever else you want. Because as you point out, there are a lot of decisions that have to be made before I would factor in ConocoPhillips's views on the sales process.

And I think your proposal is well set out in your papers.

But my questions that I would like you all to touch on, that is you or Ms. Wolf, if I were to appoint a receiver, who were you envisioning would pay the expenses for that receiver or for any other experts you would have me hire?

You are the ones who take the position that this

would be a judicial sale as opposed to an execution sale.

Is it your view I need to make a decision on that; and, if so, what is at stake?

And have you all applied for an OFAC license; and if so, what is the status? And if not, why not?

So, you know, run with those questions and whatever else you want to add for the next five minutes or so.

Mr. Green or Ms. Wolf, either one.

MR. GREEN: Yes. So I'll address parts of that, if not all of it.

You know, we're -- we are happy to hear that there is common ground, it seems, amongst the parties that if this should go forward, that the Court is authorized to have some kind of Special Master or some kind of officer with some debate around the scope of their powers, you know, advising or answering to the Court or conducting the sale.

I think that if there are fees to be paid for professionals, if possible, they would come out of the proceeds of any transaction, for one.

If -- on the question of a judicial versus execution sale, I also think we don't really have a dispute on that point any longer as it seems like all the parties at least are in agreement that it, it sort of doesn't matter

because the Court, by virtue of a federal or Delaware law, can appoint what I think everyone agrees should be some professional to play the part that would otherwise be played in a -- in a plain courthouse steps sale by the U.S. Marshal or in the case of Delaware, by a sheriff.

So I don't know that there is any dispute on that.

On the fees, you know, I think that goes to the timing of a transaction in some respects because, you know, our position, our overriding position is that this sale should be conducted in a manner at a time that will fetch the highest price. That time may or may not be now or when Crystallex proposes it happen in January because of the uncertainties and the elements that we have all been discussing: The press, the universe of potential bidders, and the ultimate price.

THE COURT: All right. OFAC license.

MR. GREEN: We've requested -- ConocoPhillips has requested licenses, and it has been in dialogue with OFAC throughout all of ConocoPhillips's applications for its, you know, the registration of the SDNY judgment, the request for the writ, and also to participate in any judicial execution sale if there is one. We don't have any special, you know -- any special knowledge about whether and when OFAC may grant those licenses.

1 And we acknowledge the statement of interest in 2 the supporting statements by the director of OFAC in the 3 Crystallex case that it may not -- that these licenses or any kind of authorization for a sheriff sale is not likely 4 5 to be forthcoming. 6 But we do have pending requests. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that. 8 Briefly, Ms. Wolf, did you have anything to add? 9 Ms. Wolf? 10 (Pause.) 11 THE COURT: Mr. Green, do you know if she is 12 there? 13 MR. GREEN: She was. 14 MS. WOLF: Your Honor? THE COURT: Ms. Wolf. Yes, I can hear you now. 15 I'm sorry. I didn't press star 6. 16 MS. WOLF: 17 So I think that there's clearly less daylight 18 now than we thought there was on the issues we raised, which 19 is, there needs to be somebody to run the process. 20 what we meant when we said the Court should appoint a 21 receiver. We're not suggesting that a receiver should run 22 Citgo. Not, not by a long shot. But this is a very 23 complicated process that needs real expertise, and it can't be sort of you choose five people to advertise to and I'll 24 25 choose six and I will get an investment banker for myself.

We think it is critical that there be a court-appointed official, whatever Your Honor wants to call that person, and we do think that there is authority to call that person a receiver; and that is the Sixth Circuit case that we cited in our -- in our papers.

But I would like briefly to also respond to the judicial sale/execution sale. Not to make it a problem for us, but I do -- I would recommend to Your Honor the case we cited, Third Circuit case, Branch Coal, which I think makes the point that the Court has the discretion to treat any sale as a judicial sale if it so chooses. And doing that, it then has all of the discretion created in Rule 69 and in Section 2001 and 2004 of the judicial code to create whatever procedures it wants to make this -- to make the sale make sense.

So I -- the Court had asked that question of several people, and I, I actually think that Branch Coal does speak to -- precisely to that question. And I would recommend that we follow the -- or that the Court follows Branch Coal's indication that you're free to call this a judicial sale and then take advantage of the discretion the U.S. Code gives you, the Judicial Code gives you.

Thanks very much for your time.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

Mr. Weigel, I can give you a couple of minutes

if you want to respond to anything.

MR. WEIGEL: Sure. I'll be very brief, and I think Mr. Estrada may respond to the government, if that is okay.

But basically, Your Honor, we think that the

Delaware statute in the Deibler case give the Court a lot of

discretion as to how to go forward, and it gives the parties

a lot of discretion. But we certainly believe that this -
that the process set forth in 324 and in chapter 49 of the

Delaware Code should be followed; that there should be a

public sale; and that it makes -- if it makes the Court feel

more comfortable, and I don't see a real downside to having

a Special Master appointed to help supervise the process,

that would be great. But we do think that the requirements

of the statute in terms of the advertising and the posting,

the bear minimum set forth in the statute should be met to

give us the protection of the -- following the judicial

procedures.

I take issue with what Mr. Eimer said about he wants the negotiations to be in the hands of the judgment debtor.

Well, that would make sense if he is going to try and have a private sale before the judicial sale or before the execution sale takes place. But he does not control the execution sale. The time for them to sell their

own property, you know, has really come and gone. They still could do it, if they can, but in terms of leaving PDVSA in charge of the process, that's not the way this works.

I would just note I think that the FAQs suggest that OFAC would look kindly upon a settlement and so if they're able to construct a sale where they can -- they can sell it to some or all of the company to a third party and we would agree then to release our lien upon payment, that it -- certainly OFAC has given an indication that they would find that acceptable.

And then I guess just the last point I wanted to make, Your Honor, is that we did cite in our papers 5081 and the three-year rule. So I was a little surprised that Mr. Eimer said he had not considered the issue, but I'm gratified that he says he probably agrees that we are protected by the Court's stay orders.

But if the Court is going to rely on that, I would respectfully ask that we get that commitment more firmly.

And with that, I will let Mr. Estrada speak.

THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead, Mr. Estrada.

MR. ESTRADA: Thank you, Your Honor.

Thank you, Your Honor. This is, again, Miguel Estrada.

I wanted to say something very quickly about the issues that were raised by government counsel and especially with respect to the sanctions issues and OFAC's role.

I just want to sort of highlight one significant, you know, distinction that I think should be clear with the underlying legal issues.

There is a government regulation at issue here that deals with what can and cannot be done with the property of Venezuela.

And what the regulation says -- this is 35 CFR 591.407 -- is that what needs a license and cannot go forward without the license is the enforcement of a lien, judgment, award, decree, or other order through judicial process according to transfer the interest in property, or effecting the interest in property. And that ultimately means the actual sale.

So what the sanctions regulation actually deals with and what actually requires, you know, the license is the actual sale.

In our view that you should have a dataroom and have a process that leads to a target date is consistent with the regulation. Now, there was reference made to FAQs 808 and 809. Frequently asked questions are things that are published on the website of the Treasury that are, as they say, intended to answer public questions.

Now, under administrative law principles, these are treated as potentially entitled to something called Auer deference. A-u-e-r. And the Supreme Court just last year in a case called *Kisor vs. Willkie*, K-i-s-o-r, 139 S.Ct. 2400, considered whether that deference even should ever apply and/or to overrule deference.

The government stayed with its license, Supreme Court, 5-4, but the Supreme Court severely limited when these sorts of FAQ types sort of statements can never be given deference, and the first, you know, requirement that there be an ambiguity that has to be construed in the applicable regulation.

And the reason that I'm actually getting to all of this is there is no ambiguity in the regulation. What is subject to licensing is the sale.

FAQ 809 purports to say that anything you do to get ready for it might also be forbidden. But under the governing Kisor vs Wilkie case, that is a view of somebody at the Treasury that is entitled to zero administrative deference. That is a legal point that I wanted to get in.

I'm happy to develop it, but I think the *Kisor* opinion from the Supreme Court is self-explanatory.

You know, the point was made in arguing, essentially, for a postjudgment indefinite stay, that we are not injured by this at all. And that, you know, this can be

essentially be put off forever.

I think, you know, I will simply point out that our property was taken a long time ago, and that not being made whole is injurious. People don't litigate for sport.

And as we pointed out in our own papers, we have this ongoing insolvency proceeding in Canada in which people expect to be paid eventually and be made whole.

As my partner Mr. Weigel says, we're happy to have Venezuela's concession in tolling. We think it is correct. It doesn't mean, given our past experience, that they will not come back in a year and try to take it back, nor does it mean that other creditors will not have us, you know, litigate the same question even if we ultimately win it.

So we're still being injured by the absence of a process which we think should be put forth by the Court.

As I said sort of just now, I think the regulation itself is consistent with the Court outlining a process of a dataroom and a target sale, which will, of course, happen if we don't get a license.

But I think given that everything has been, you know, litigated to death. If you ultimately do deny the pending legal motions, it is high time that there be a process so that my client can see some hope in getting paid.

And I thank the Court for your indulgence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Eimer, briefly, anything you want to add?

MR. EIMER: Just one thing on the point that

Mr. Estrada just made.

He correctly refers to our deference in the Supreme Court's opinion last year limiting it to ambiguities.

And where I disagree with Mr. Estrada, unfortunately, is that there is an ambiguity in the regulation itself because the regulation prohibits taking action that affects the property. And what that precisely means is explained in FAQ 808 and 809 and, therefore, under the current deference rules from the Supreme Court, this Court is required to give credence to those -- that interpretation of the regulation itself because it's not clear at all what "affecting" the property means.

It clearly does not mean something more than just the sale of the property which is provided for elsewhere in the regulation.

And that's the only -- and, again, Mr. Estrada points to no harm to Crystallex from not going ahead now and establishing procedures. The concern he has was over the inability to sell the product -- the stock right now. That is not the issue before the Court. That is subject to OFAC license, and that is what we all agree to.

1 Those are the only points I had, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Thank you. 3 Mr. --MR. ESTRADA: Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. DeMott, anything briefly you want to add? 6 7 MR. DeMOTT: I was largely going to make the two 8 points that Mr. Eimer made. 9 You know, just to be clear, OFAC does not agree 10 with Mr. Estrada's interpretation of 31 CFR 591.407; that 11 that is only limited to the sale. 12 As Mr. Eimer said, it talks about not doing 13 anything that could alter or affect property or interest in 14 property that are blocked, as these shares clearly are under the sanctions regime. 15 16 But, I mean, we don't really see a need to 17 litigate exactly how far toward a sale, if at all, you know, Crystallex could go under the regulations because the harm 18 19 Mr. Estrada is complaining about is the ultimate sale, and 20 no one disputes that that can't happen without an OFAC 21 license. 22 So, again, Crystallex just doesn't have a 23 persuasive reason for pressing ahead immediately, imperilling U.S. foreign policy interests when everyone 24 25 agrees they can't move forward unless and until they get the

OFAC license.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

I'll let Crystallex have the last word just very briefly.

MR. ESTRADA: Thank you, Your Honor.

I recommend, you know, the *Kisor* case. One of the things Justice Kagan did in barely keeping the doctrine alive was to say that one of the ways in which an agency does not get deference is where things are just not within its bailiwick.

So just as the -- as the -- you know, the interpretation of common law terms, things like property and the things affects government, you know, properties terms, things that actually, say, fall more naturally into a judge's bailiwick, I think, you know, the judicial process and the enforcement of property rights I think are things for the Court.

The second thing that she said does not get deference is convenience litigating positions or things that are made posthoc for particular cases. And I think, you know, the history of 808 or 809, which were basically issued in the aftermath of Venezuela's loss of their hearing en banc in the Third Circuit, really shows that this is the type of litigating position that was exactly which I was thinking of where the government comes in with a letter that

was intended to effect a specific case, and *Kisor* makes clear that that is just not entitled to any deference, even if you could otherwise meet, you know, the requirements of the case, which I don't think this does.

And so I recommend the case to your attention in light of the very specific reading of the language of the regulation.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

We are just about done. I just need to say a

few things.

First, thank you to all of you. This was very helpful for me.

Also, thank you for eliminating most of the technical difficulties that we encountered last time. Today certainly went smoother, and I appreciate that.

I will be taking everything under advisement. I recognize there is a lot in front of me, and you all have provided me a lot of input.

I have one, I suppose, colloquially homework assignment for those who are represented on the call, and it relates to the three-year Delaware statute that Mr. Weigel emphasized in his argument today and have cited in the briefs as well.

I do want to have the parties' positions after you have a chance to consider them and talk to one another.

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I would like your positions on the record, and so I'm directing that the plaintiff here file a status report on behalf of not just Crystallex but the Republic and PDVSA, PDVH, Citgo. I would like the United States to indicate whether they have a position as well, and I would like ConocoPhillips to indicate if they have a position. A week from today what I'm looking for is essentially how much does anyone think I need to worry about this three-year provision. Do you have is a view on whether the timing has been tolled? Or if it hasn't been tolled, if you are agreeable to me tolling it? And does it have any implications for anybody's priority status? I would like that feedback as I evaluate how to move forward and some of the arguments that Crystallex is making about harm. Any questions about what I'm looking for from you a week from today? Mr. Weigel? MR. WEIGEL: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else on the call have a question about that? (Pause.) THE COURT: All right. I'm going to take that silence as a "no."

Thank you all again. Everybody stay safe and

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